



BUCHANAN'S

Arms

THE
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
ANCIENT SURNAME
OF
B U C H A N A N.

AND OF
Ancient SCOTTISH SURNAMES;

More particularly the CLANS,

BY

WILLIAM BUCHANAN OF AUCHMAR.

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THE
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
ANCIENT SURNAME
OF
B U C H A N A N.
AND OF
ANCIENT SCOTTISH SURNAMES;

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

ANCIENT RUSSIA

BY

R. C. H. A. N. M.

1853

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THE

P R E F A C E.

THE subject of the following book may possibly appear a little too confined to the most part of readers, in regard the affairs of private families can be of so very little concern to the publick, and besides genealogies themselves are commonly reckoned so dry and tasteless a thing, that very few people think it worth while to be at much pains about them. It is not my design to answer all the arguments may be urged on this head. I perswade myself no man thinks it lost labour to enquire into the descent of Princes, and other eminent personages; and why should it be looked on as altogether unnecessary to know that of private families, especially when they have produced persons of extraordinary characters and reputation in the world; the publick historians cannot be supposed to know any thing of such minute passages, without the help of such private memorials; and therefore it is necessary, that some or other should take upon them that lower employment of gathering together the materials, that may be serviceable to the higher order of writers. Instead thereof of incurring censure for the choice of my subject, I ought rather to have the thanks of my readers, for not going out of my depth, by undertaking what I had not sufficient abilities for.

The PREFACE.

The family of BUCHANAN has had the honour to produce a great many persons, that make a very considerable figure in our history; and as it is natural for us to be curious about the smallest circumstances relating to great men, those of that temper will here find what in a great measure may serve to gratifie such their curiosity. Besides this name is grown so very numerous, that it cannot but be of very great use to those of the name, or that are any way allied to it, to have a full and distinct account of its affairs. So that tho' perhaps this treatise may not be of such general use, yet it will at least serve them for whom I principally intended it, (to wit,) those of the name and family of Buchanan.

None of my readers need to be afraid of being imposed upon in my management of this work. For though indeed in some cases, where authentick records could not be had I have been obliged to take up with the best attested, and most generally received traditional accounts, yet for for the most part I am supported in what I say, by ancient charters of uncontested authority. And besides whenever I am obliged to make use of tradition I always advertise my reader of it; and giving him the most probable account to confirm my own opinion, leave him to make what judgement he pleaseth himself upon the matter.

In giving an account of the family of Buchanan I have been very exact in looking over the writings belonging to it, now in the hands of his grace the duke of Montrose, which the laird of Gorthy was pleased to supply me with. This account, though a great many documents are lost has been of considerable use to me; as

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has also the tree of the family of Buchanan in Lenny's hands, which though a great part of it cut off, and some of it contradictory to more certain evidents, yet is in the main a very valuable piece of antiquity. I have had also the perusal of all the writings in the hands of the Buchanans of Drumikill, Lenny, Carbeth, Spittel, Auchneiven, and Gartinstarry, which though very distinct, yet would not have been full enough, had I not obtained an ancient Chartulary among the records of Dumbarton-shire, containing the whole progress of the Earls of Lennox, and their vassals, from the beginning of the reign of king Alexander the second Anno 1214. till the latter end of king Robert the third's reign, which has been of singular service to me. The Chartulary of Paisley has also furnished me with several things very useful for my purpose.

Some people indeed of the name of Buchanan, from what inducement I will not pretend to determine, have been pleased to refuse me the necessary helps for giving an account of their families; if I have therefore been any ways defective in what relates to them, they have none but themselves to blame for it, who have deprived me of the means whereby I can do them justice, which was my sole intention in undertaking this work.

In order to make this piece of more general use, I have subjoyned to it an account of the Highland Clans, in which I flatter myself, the curious will find something that has not been touched upon by any of our writers, and which may be very agreeable to such as are fond of our Scottish antiquities, there being not only an abstract of all that our historians have delivered unto us

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on that subject but also the old uncontroverted traditions we have among us relating thereto, which though they cannot be vouched by written authorities, yet it would be over great incredulity to pay no manner of regard to them; especially since we have for the most part no better documents for the origin of most nations in Europe.

I do not think myself obliged to make any apology for the stile of the ensuing sheets. The subject of them exclude every thing of labour and elegance. all that can be looked for in them is plainness and perspicuity, both which it has been my greatest pains to endeavour after. If I have succeeded so as to satisfy those for whom I chiefly intended these sheets, I am content, and shall desire no other reward for my labours, than that they will charitably excuse whatever errors I may have fallen into, on account of the sincerity, and honesty of my intentions. I submit the whole to the candid reader, and shall no longer detain him from the perusal of the work,

A

HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL

E S S A Y

Upon the FAMILY and SURNAME of

B U C H A N A N.

I MAY upon very solid grounds presume, that any one who offers to treat of the genealogie of any Scottish surnames, which can lay any just claim to considerable antiquity, especially such as are planted in or near the more remote or Highland parts of this kingdom, cannot in reason be supposed to have records, or written documents, upon which any thing that ordinarily is, or rationally may be advanced upon such a subject, can be founded; there being for the most part little diligence used by these surnames or clans in obtaining, and tho' obtain'd, in preserving any such documents: as is evidently instanced by the deportment of the nobility and barons to king Robert the 1st, upon his requiring them to produce their evidents: there being also many contingences, particularly the feuds so frequent betwixt families of these clans carried on to such a degree of violence and animosity, and so detrimental to the private affairs of all concerned therein. Besides, the publick commotions, affecting the nation in general, may in reason be imagined a palpable means of the loss of

many private evidents in custody of those, subject in a greater measure to such inconveniences, than were many other surnames planted in the more inland places. Tho' indeed some who treat of the origin even of some of those last mentioned, are obliged to found their allegations in relation to the origin of these surnames, of which they treat upon probable and solid tradition. As for instance that exquisite historian of the celebrated surname of Douglas; also the historian of the surname of Lesly; as indeed in general all who treat of that Subject use the same method in relation to the more ancient surnames. The reason being obvious which obliges them so to do, if that allegation be as generally allowed, as the same is asserted by the greatest part of our modern writers, that there can be no written record or evident evinced to have existed, or at least be produced of a more ancient date than the reign of K. David the 1st, commenced in the year 1124. So that in that case, all those surnames, whose origin is asserted to be more ancient than the commencement of that reign, must of necessity be founded upon tradition. Upon which account, and more especially that of the practice of the above mentioned historians, I judge it cannot be esteemed any disparagement to me, or to the subject I resolve to treat of, to be obliged to found the account of the origin of the Surname of BUCHANAN in general, and of Six of the first principal men of that family successively in particular, upon probable and uncontroverted tradition. In regard, conform to the more modern method used in genealogizing that surname, the origin of the same is extended to a more ancient date than the reign already mentioned. Tho' mean while, I am much more inclineable to joyn sentiments with those of the more ancient Sceneciones, or genealogists, who upon very solid grounds, contend the generality of our clans, and more ancient surnames, whose origin is truly Scottish, to be the real and genuine progeny of the Gathelian, or Scottish colonies, which in the several junctures before and afterwards, under the conduct of the two Kings, Fergus 1st and 2d, came from Ireland, and planted Scotland. And for confirmation of this supposition, these demonstrate, that many of the most potent and ancient Surnames in Ireland are of the same

denomination, (except what must be allowed to some little difference of the dialect and accent of the Irish language used in both nations) with a great many of the most ancient and modern of our Highland clans; as the Odonels and Oniels with our M'donalds and M'neils; M'ustulas, almost the same with M'auflan, the ancient denomination of the now surname of Buchanan, with diverse others. A good many of the clans do as yet closely adhere to this ancient kind of genealogie. Some others of them are induced to adhere to a newer form, composed by a sett of men some ages ago come in place of the ancient Seneciones, which arrogate to themselves the title of Antiquaries. These rejecting the ancient method, as too general, and inconsistent with the notions of these more modern ages, have composed genealogies in their opinion more exact and circumstantiated than the former, by fixing, upon certain periods of time, the manner and other circumstances relating to the families or clans of whom they treat. But all their allegations being founded upon tradition, and the matters they treat of being generally of more ancient date than the ages of these antiquaries, they are subject to the same inconveniences, and, in my opinion can be allowed only the same measure of historical credit due to the most ancient of the traditions delivered by the former if equally solid and probable. However in regard this last method is that more generally received by, and most agreeable to the taste and sentiments of the greatest part of those of the present, and some bygone ages, I shall conform myself thereto as what I am to offer in relation to the origin, and other concerns of the surname of Buchanan. And in regard these latter antiquaries do derive the genealogie of some of our Scottish clans, upon very good Grounds, from the Danes, rather induced thereto, by the Fame acquired by the Danes by their martial atchievements for some ages in Britain, and Ireland, than upon any other solid ground, or shew of truth; and more especially seeing the progenitor of the surname of Buchanan (according to the above antiquaries) was obliged to abandon Ireland thro' tyranny of the same Danes, then domineering over that kingdom. I presume it will not be esteemed too incoherent with the ensuing subject, nor unacceptable to those who

shall have occasion of perusing the same, that I should briefly glance at the Origin of that people, and some few of these surprizing atcheivments managed by them in Britain and Ireland, and some other parts as a native Introduction to the account of the time, manner, and cause of the Buchanans their ancestor his abandoning Ireland.

The Danes, according to their own and diverse other historians, are the native progeny of the ancient Cimbrians; who as Puffendorf relates, had kings for some ages before our Saviour's Nativity, having dominion over Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and some other northern regions. That people was of such a gigantick stature and unparallel'd fierceness, as gave occasion to Livy, Prince of the Roman historians, to relate them to be framed by nature for the terror and destruction of other mortals. These cimbrians in the third consulship of the famous Caius Marius (then the glory tho' afterwards the scourge of his native country) to the number of 400000 fighting men, with their wives and children, went to invade Italy, which put the Romans in no small consternation, concluding their state in a manner lost; and probably it would have been so, had not, as Livy observes, such a brave and politick Captain as Marius been their general at that juncture, who by diverse stratagems weakned their power and broke the fierceness of these barbarians, and in conclusion engaged their army, and entirely defeated them, with the slaughter of 140000 of them. Their wives and children during the battle being placed in waggons on both wings of their army, greatly molested the Romans with slings and other missive weapons, but at last observing the defeat, they in the first place killed their children and lastly themselves; the women as well as men partaking in a great measure of that fierceness natural to their nation. This fatal defeat struck such a terror to the Cimbrians, as for some ages thereafter deterred them from encroaching upon the Roman territories, till in the middle of the fifth century of the christian epocha having some ages before that, changed the Name of Cimbrians into that of Danes, they made up a great part of that formidable army with which Attila the great king of the Huns, attempted to subvert the Roman empire in the

reign of the emperor Valentinian the third, and year 451. And in regard these were the two most formidable armies that ever invaded the Roman state and empire, and contributed very much towards subverting the same, I shall briefly recount the manner and success of this expedition of Attila, in which the Danes were concerned, and shall then proceed to narrate some of the most considerable actions performed by them in Britain and Ireland.

Attila was king of the Huns, now Hungarians, and did by his courage and conduct bring under his subjection most part of all these nations betwixt Euxine, and Baltick seas, entitling himself Attila the great, king of the Huns, of the Medes, Goths, Vandals, Gepidae, and Danes, the scourge of God and terrour of the world. This magnanimous and ambitious prince resolved to subdue the Roman empire then in the decline, and in order thereto levied an army of 500000 chosen men which the quality of general and soldiers duly considered was not only of power to subdue the Roman empire but as it might seem, the whole known world. Etius, who indeed may be accounted the last of the Roman heroes, being general of the Roman army in Gaul, and being informed of the march of this army towards that country, not only mustered all the forces the Roman empire could raise, but also those of the Visi-Goths, and Alans of Spain, Franks and Burgundians of France, all at that time in confederacy with the Romans; by which means he made up an army equal to that of Attila, and engaged in battel with him in the large plains of Chalons near the city of Lyons in France. This battel lasted a whole day with the loss in end of 180000 of Attila's army, and 100000 of that of Etius. The slaughter was so prodigious, that the waters of a rivulet which traversed the plains where the battle was fought, were so encreased with blood as carried many dead bodies diverse miles with the current thereof. Attila being in a manner, defeated, and not in condition to make a safe retreat, caused fortifie his camp with waggons in the night time, and ordered his army to defend the same to the utmost. Mean while having caused a large Pile of combustible matter to be erected in the Middle of his camp, he ordered, if the enemy should enter his camp perforce, that fire should be put to the pile, and his

boly burnt therein, to prevent the Enemy from triumphing over the same. Etius next morning observing Attila's army in a posture of defence, and considering the loss his own sustain'd thought not fit to assault such a number of desperate men; therefore he drew off his army, and by that means gave opportunity to Attila to march away with his.

The Danes, with their neighbours the Saxons, for some considerable time before, but in far greater number after this expedition of Attila, having fitted out a great many long small vessels by them termed Kiuls, and having put a great many of their people on board the same, grievously infested the coasts of Britain, France and Ireland, and the Netherlands with their piracies; but in a greater measure the coasts of England and Ireland. For no sooner had the Saxons wrested the sovereignty of England from the Britons, than the Danes began their attempts upon the Saxons by frequent depredations and rapine committed upon the sea coasts of their dominions; till in the Year 858, and reign of Ethelred the first of that name, and Fourth monarch of the Saxons, or Englishmen, the Danish king, being influenced by Biorn a discontented Saxon Noblemen, sent a numerous army under command of Huba, his son, and Hungar, a Danish nobleman, in order to invade England; who, having first landed in Scotland, judging by the easie conquest thereof to open their way into England, were herein dissappointed being engaged by Constantine, the Scottish king, at Leven water in Fife, and one half of their army commanded by Huba defeated, but being relieved by the other part the Danes, in the night time, marched away in all haste to Crail, where their ships rode at anchor, and embarking their army with all dilligence, sailed for England in which arriving, they engaged with Edmund, and Osbright, tributary kings of the east Angles, and Northumberland, killed these two Princes in battle, and possessed most part of their dominions. And not only so, but in a short time obliged the Saxon kings of England to pay them a vast tribute yearly, which they augmented at pleasure upon every advantage they obtain'd, till in the end it became so insupportable as to put Ethelred the second of that name, king of England, upon a very tragical method of redres-

ing the same, by giving private orders to his Subjects to
 assassinate all the Danes throughout England in one night;
 which was punctually performed upon the eleventh of
 November 1013. But this massacre was not attended with
 the projected success; for Sueno king of Denmark, infor-
 med of his country-mens fate, arrived next year with a po-
 tent army in England, and having defeated Ethelred in
 diverse battles obliged him in the end to fly to Norman-
 dy; Sueno mean time taking possession of the whole king-
 dom and retaining possession thereof till his death, as
 did Canutus his son, Harold and Hardiknout his grand-
 children, for the space of 26 years, with greater autho-
 rity than any ever did that kingdom. And if the royal
 line of their kings at that period of time had not failed
 and their own native country Denmark been harrassed
 with civil wars, in all human probability, England might
 have continued for a much longer time, if not as yet un-
 der the dominion of the Danes.

English historians assert their country-men to be brought
 to the utmost degree of slavery, during the Danes their
 government; there being a Dane quartered in each Eng-
 lish-mans house and the English-man being upon all oc-
 casions necessitated to shew a deal of reverence and res-
 pect towards his guest, and to address himself always by
 the title of Lord, which gave a rise to the term of Lur-
 dan, given in after ages to idle useless fellows. Yea the
 English were brought to that pitch of dejection and ser-
 vile adulation, as to urge their Danish king Canutus to
 receive divine adoration or honour from them. For which
 purpose, a vast confluence of his subjects attended that
 king, near Southampton, he ordered his throne to be
 placed within the sea-mark, and being set thereon at the
 season the tide flowed, he commanded the waters to keep
 back and not to approach him; but the sea disobeying his
 orders, he was obliged to retire therefrom; upon which
 he caused proclaim aloud, that none should presume to give
 divine adoration to any but to such as the sea and all
 other created beings behoved to obey. These and diverse
 such stories English writers relate concerning the servi-
 tude imposed upon them by the Danes, whose avarice and
 ambition was not satiated with the conquest of England,
 but they did also invade France under conduct of a noble

Dane named Rollo. And tho' that nation was then governed by Charles the bald, a very martial prince, yet after a tedious and bloody war, he was obliged to yeild to Rollo the province of Neustria to be possessed by him and his army, the name of which, after obtaining he changed into Normany, anno 866. The seventh in Descent from Rollo was duke William of Normandy, who in the year 1099. with a potent army invaded England and at Hastings engaged in battle with the English king Harold, who with 56653 of his English Souldiers was killed; and duke William by that one battel, having entirely conquered England, was afterwards termed William the conqueror.

The Danes being desirous to try their fortune once more in Scotland, to retrieve the loss lately sustained by them therein, invaded that kingdom the second time, under the Command of Hago and Hellicrus, in the reign of K. Indulfus; but with no better succes than at first, being beat back into their ships, and obliged to sail of for England. Notwithstanding of these reiterated losses, they with a more numerous army than in any former time invaded Scotland the third time, in the reign of king Kenneth the third, and year 988. The Scottish king with his army engaged in battel with the Danes at Lancartie within few miles of Perth, in which the left wing of the Scottish Army was defeated; which one Hay, with his two sons, observing, who were ploughing at the time near the place of Battel, pulled the beams of their ploughs and entered a strait pass through which the Scots were flying, and beat down premiscously all who came within their reach. The Danes, amazed at the sudden charge retired to the body of their own army; as did the flying Scots, not a little encouraged, with all speed joyn theirs and by a miracle of divine providence, within few Hours obtain'd a glorious Victory by the assistance of these three heroick persons being progenitors of the noble and ancient name of Hay.

The Danes by these repeated defeats being rather incensed, than dejected, with a greater army and more resolute than ever, invaded Scotland a fourth time, under Command of Ollaus Viceroy of Norway, and Ericus Governour of Denmark, in the year 1010, and first

of the reign of King Malcom the second; who with his army engaged in battle with the Danes at Mortlich, and after a bloody and obstinate battel defeated that potent army with the death of one of their generals Enecus. Sueno the Danish king, governing then in England, sent an army, under command of Camus, to reinforce the remainder of the Danish troops in Scotland; which being done, king Malcom defeated that army. Also at Balbride the Danish general Camus being slain by a Scottish gentleman called Keith, ancestor of that honourable Family, Sueno irritated to a degree, upon intelligence of the late defeat, sent the most potent Danish army that in any age invaded Scotland, under command of his son Canutus. King Malcom, notwithstanding of the vast Loss he had sustained in the two former engagements, did with unparalleled resolution and bravery engage in battle with this army also, which continued till night separated them. The Scots keeping the field, were reputed victors, and as such were addressed next day for Peace by the Danes, which was concluded upon very honourable terms to the Scots.

It's recorded, that for a long time after the battle of Lancartie, all Danes and Norwegians who received the honour of knighthood, were solemnly sworn upon all occasions to revenge their country-mens blood upon the Scots: but that after this last battle fought by king Malcom, there was a curse imprecated upon all such of those nations as should attempt to invade the cursed Scots; which imprecation it seems took effect in the Danes their two last invasions of Scotland, by Sueno, and Acho, kings of Norway, in the reign of king Duncan the first, and Alexander the Third of Scotland: the first of these Norwegian kings getting only off so many as maned one ship, and the other scarcely what could man four, of their two numerous armies. So that the Danes, who were a terror and scourge to most of the neighbouring nations, reaped no other advantage by their frequent Invasions of Scotland than that the same, upon very good grounds, should be termed *Danorum Tumulus* the grave of the Danes.

The reason which partly induced me to insist at such a length upon the Danes their wars in Scotland, and con-

quests in other parts, was to illustrate the Scots their heroic valour and bravery, so conspicuously, superior to that of any of their neighbouring nations of these times, to the conviction of all who industriously, if not maliciously, endeavour to derogate in any degree therefrom; for tho' the reason why the Scots after diverse attempts, for that effect, continued unconquered by the Romans, be imputed to the inaccessibleness of their country, by which means they were defended, rather than by force of arms: yet no such reason can hold in the Danes their frequent invasions of them; all that war being managed in the open fields, with force, and fair play, as the proverb runs. While at the same time, most other nations, with whom they had dealings, were either obliged to submit to their yoke or allow them very advantageous conditions, as is evident by what is already mentioned, and no less so by what follows.

In relation to Ireland, the historians of that nation assert the Danes to have begun their descents and depredations in the beginning of the fourth century upon the sea coasts of that kingdom; which obliged Cormaculfada, then king of Ireland, to employ 3000, or as others say, 9000 of the choice men in the kingdom; which number he appointed as a standing army, for opposing the insults, and restraining the rapine of these Danish pirates. These forces were termed Feans, being the ancient Irish term for giants, and their general was termed king Feans, than which the Irish use no other term as yet in their own language for a general. About the middle of the fifth century, the Irish with some of our Scottish historians assert Finmacoel to be general of these Irish Forces; whose huge stature and actions against the Danes, and others, are somewhat above measure extolled in diverse, rude rhymes, in their own language, retained as yet by the Irish, and by some of our Scottish highlanders. However this general, with these under his command, gave so many checks to the Danes, as obliged them for some time to desist from infesting his native country. But he was badly rewarded for his good service by his ungrateful country-men, who esteemed these forces useless in time of peace, and desirous to be free of some little tax of cloaths, arms and provision, ordinarily paid them, upon their re-

fusing to disband, by the permission or rather contrivance of Corbred the Irish king, Fean with all his forces were assassinated in one night. Which unhumane action was not long unpunished: the Danes within few years thereafter having in far greater numbers and violence than at any former time, infested the coasts of that kingdom, and finding the same destitute of the disciplined troops, which were in use to oppose their insolences, were thereby encouraged to march a good way into the Inland country; which having done, with little or no opposition, they fortified themselves in a convenient place, and sending some of their number to Denmark for more forces, which they obtained in a short space, subdued a good part of the kingdom; having fortified and garrisoned a good many of the sea-port towns thereof, and also built throughout the kingdom forts at convenient distances, termed in Irish raes, or wheels, in regard their form was round like that of a wheel. These forts were ordinarily built upon eminences, the inside thereof raised with stone, and the outside faced with square turf, of a considerable height and breadth, that four men might walk abreast round the same. The buildings were joyned round the inside with sloping roofs. There were also two sometimes more ports, or entries, with stairs mounting to the battlement, and a draw well or spring within each. The garrisons kept in these with the others in the fortified towns, so over-awed the Irish that they durst not fall upon any means, or so much as think of regaining their liberty; although they had always elective kings of their own natives, not always of the old line of their kings, but more often of other stems, the state of the country obliging them to chuse men of valour and conduct, without much regard had to their pedigree. These elective kings were rather kings in name, than effect, being in condition for a long time of doing no other service in behalf of their country, than to keep themselves with such as adhered to them in woods, mountains, and other inaccessible places, being intent upon all occasions to cut off such small parties of the Danes, as they found either robbing or purchasing provisions in the country.

Things continued in this state till in the year 998. in which the Irish elected a valient nobleman, and eminent

ly expert in martial seates, for their king, called Brian Mackennady; who entering upon the government and pondering with himself what insuperable difficulties he was to grapple with, in supporting the burden of such a disordered state, did fall upon the most effectual methods, he could in prudence imagine, for remedy of the present inconveniences; and for that effect having called his whole subjects to a general rendezvous, he elected out of them 9000 Men which number he kept as a standing army in place of the old Feans, terming this new army Dalgheafs. For the subsistence of these, he imposed upon that part of the kingdom subject to him, a tax in money, which seems the first of that nature imposed there. This king upon that account was termed Brianboray, or the taxer; who, with his select band of the Dalgheafs, with other forces, prosecuted the war so successfully against the Danes, that he not only defeated them in diverse battles, but also obliged them to abandon their whole forts, or Raes, throughout the kingdom; and in fine, immured them within the four strong towns of Dublin, Limerick, Cork, and Kingsail. These being supplied by the Danish pirats at sea, king Brian resolved to deprive them of that advantage, by ordering a certain number of ships to be rigged out for clearing the coasts of these Danish Pirats. For this purpose, he ordered the provincial kings, and other nobility, to convey certain quantities of timber to the next adjacent seaports, and amongst others, Mallmoro Macmurcho, provincial king of Linster, whose sister was king Brian's queen. Macmurcho, designing to visit king Brian, residing then in Fara, went in company with his servants, who had the care of conveying his share of the timber, of which a large mast in going thro' a rugged way stuck betwixt two rocks, so as neither force of horse nor servants could disengage the same, till at length Macmurcho himself was obliged to dismount, and assist his servants: in which business a silver clasp which he wore in the breast of his purple mantle, was almost torn off, which not regarding, he proceeded on his journey, and arriving at Fara, after some conference with the king, went to visit the queen his sister, who noticing his mantle, asked how it came to be so, he telling plainly the manner, the queen desired a sight of it which as soon as she obtai-

ed threw it into a fire which was in the room; withall reproaching her brother in most bitter terms, that he and his predecessors being provincial kings, he should so far degenerate, as to become in a manner a slave to her husband, whose ancestors, never exceeded the character of noblemen. Macmurcho's choler as well as ambition sufficiently enflamed by these speeches, and some others which passed betwixt him and prince Murcho, King Brian's eldest son, left court in a great rage, and posted to the Danish garrison in Dublin, using what arguments he could with them, to use all diligence in getting supplies of men from the king of Denmark, promising, upon their so doing, to join them with all the forces of Linster. The Danes being now in desperate circumstances, gladly accepted of his proposals, and dispatching a message to the Danish king importuned him earnestly, that he should not neglect to send them a competent army to their assistance; for that then, or never, the affairs of Ireland were to be relieved. The king of Denmark, being that Sueno who, afterwards conquered England, glad of this opportunity, dispatched an army of 15000 men for Ireland, under command of Carolus Knutus his brother, and Andreas a Danish nobleman, with all the Danish pirats, and others in garrison in Ireland to join this army. Which being done, and Macmurcho joining also with his Linster men, made up altogether an army of 60000 men. Of all which King Brian getting intelligence, levied an army of 50000 men to oppose these invaders, whom he found encamped in the plain of Clantar, within two miles of Dublin. These two grand armies drawing near one another, neither did, nor could deferr joining battle; which was begun and maintained with equal valour and obstinacy for most part of the day, till towards evening the Irish army began to give ground, with brave prince Murcho observing, (king Brian his father, by reason of his great age being left in the camp) caused a regiment left there for the guard of the old king to be hastily brought out, with which he so vigorously charged the right wing of the enemies army, commanded by Carolus, as wholly disordered the same, and caused the death of Carolus their general; at whose fall the Danes were so discouraged, that they wholly abandoned the field, flying towards Dublin,

the Linstrians bearing them company, whose perfidious king was also killed, as a just reward for his perfidious rebellion. Prince Murchó with his own guards too resolutely pursuing a part of the Danish army which went on in a body, was unfortunately killed, being a prince of the greatest expectation of any ever born in that country. The old king was also killed by a party of Danes, which accidentally fled near by the camp, and observing the same without any guards entered it, as also the kings tent, and killing all they found therein thereafter escaped. There are reported to be slain in this battle 70000. men with all the persons of distinction on both sides. The circumstances of this memorable battle are not only related by the Irish, but also by Marianus Scotus, an unexceptionable historian. The Irish never fully retrieved the loss sustained in this battle; but in the end by the means of Dermot Macmurchó, lineal successor of the former, the Irish nation was brought under subjection to the English in the year 1171.

After this fatal disaster, for want of a more sufficient the Irish were necessitated to elect Maolseachluin for king whom they had formerly deposed upon account of his Incapacity to govern, and he behaved to be much more at this time, in regard of his great age. This old king could do little good for repairing of the disordered state of his country, the remnant of the Danes having secured themselves in their garrisons and being reinforced with new supplies from England, over which Sueno the Danish king or as others say, Canutus his son, had then the sovereign raignty. So that by these joynt Danish forces Ireland was reduced to its former state of servitude, till in some time an Occasion was presented to the Irish king of doing service to his country.

Sueno, or Canutus, at this time king of England, and Denmark his birth day approaching, which all the Danish officers and souldiers resolved to solemnize with great jovaility, Turgesius, the Danish general, sent orders to all the Danish officers in Ireland to repair to Limrick being their principal garrison, and his residence, to assist at the solemnity, fearing nothing that the Irish would could do in such low circumstances. The general at the same time sent orders to the Irish nobility and gentry

end to Limrick against the kings birth-day a 1000, or as
 others say, 2000. of the most beautiful of their Daughters,
 to dally with the Danish officers at that festival. Of
 this the Irish king getting intelligence, resolved to send
 the desired number of the most clear complexionable youths
 that could be found, cloathed in womens habit with long I-
 rish skiens or daggers below their cloaths, with orders that
 as soon as they went to bed with their several paramours,
 being generally drunk on such occasions. they should stab
 them with these concealed daggers, and afterwards seise
 upon their guard-house, where their arms were laid by,
 and if matters succeeded, to give a signal by kindling a
 large fire upon the town wall; The Irish king with a small
 party being absconded in a wood near by, in expectation of
 the event. These Irish viragoes put their orders in execution
 to the utmost, and having given the concerted signal to the
 English king, introduced him, and his party to the town who without
 any mercy, or resistance, killed all the Danes in the gar-
 rison, being destitute of sense, officers, and arms, refer-
 ring their general Turgeisus for further punishment, which
 was inflicted upon him by drowning, which then, and as
 yet is reputed the most ignominious death amongst the I-
 rish. Most of all the other Danes throughout the kingdom
 were shortly after cut off. This massacre was a kind of
 parallel to another of that nature committed on the Danes
 in England some little time before this, by command of
 the English king. But as that so also this fell
 short of the success projected thereby. For no sooner was
 the Danish king of England informed of his country-mens
 disaster than he sent a powerful army into Ireland, which
 with the utmost rigour did prosecute all who had any
 hand in this late tragedy; so that most of them fell vic-
 tims to the rage of their inveterate enemys, and those
 who did not, were necessitated to abandon their native
 country. Among the number of these was
 Anselan Buey, or fair Okyan, son to Okyan provincial
 king of the south part of Ulster being one of the youths
 concerned in the above mentioned massacre. These Ok-
 yans, with some others of the most ancient and reputed
 Irish surnames are asserted to be of the Mileian stem or
 lineage; as are also the M'donalds, and some others of
 the Scottish clans. These Mileians are reputed the pro-

geny of the sons of Mileius, Gathelian king of Galicia in Spain, under whose conduct the Gathelians or Scots, were first brought to, and planted in Ireland: so that all surnames in Ireland or Scotland, descended of these, term themselves in their native language, Clanna Miley, or the Miliean Progeny.

The time of this Anselan Okyan his leaving Ireland is generally computed to be in the year 1016, and twelfth year of king Malcom II. his reign. He having landed with some attendants upon the northern coast of Argyleshire, near the Lennox, was by a nobleman, who had a considerable interest in those parts; and in the kings favour, introduced to the king; who took him into his service against the Danes; in which Service upon several occasions particularly these too last battles fought by that king against Canus and Canutus, Okyan so signalized himself that he obtained in recompence of his service several lands in the north part of Scotland, of which the lands of Pitwhonidy and Strathyre may upon good ground be presumed a part; which in due place shall be more particularly observed.

Not only the Okyans of the south part, but also the Oneils of the north part, with all the other provincial kings, who enjoyed that title in the kingdom of Ireland upon the English conquest of that kingdom, were not only obliged to quit their title of kingship, but also a great part of their territories enjoyed by them formerly, and to content themselves with the title of noblemen. The Oneils formerly kings of the north part of Ulster, were after that conquest entitled earls of Tyrone; as were the Okyans provincial kings of the south part, entitled lords of Dunseverin; with which Family the lord M'donald of the isles the Laird of Lamond with many other principal families of our Highland clans have been allied. The circumstances of the Okyans in the kingdom of Ireland are at present somewhat low; however upon all occasions wherein they have business or converse with any of the name of Buchanan in that kingdom they adhere closely to them upon account of the ancient relation. This Anselan Okyan, and some of his ancestors called by that name are in old Charters termed Absalon; which difference is not material, in regard the writers of these charters (a

it would seem) were not acquainted with the orthography of ancient Irish names, and therefore express those which were better known, and could best be rendered in Latin. As is evident by a charter relating to the family of Macpharlan, wherein the progenitor of that surname is termed Bertholoneus; whereas by the manner that name both in write and in an ordinary way of speaking is expressed their progenitor's proper name behoved to have been Partholanus or Partholan, a known ancient Irish name: as is also that of Anselan, Ancestor of the Maillans, now Buchanan. So that the manner the clerks of these more ancient times express these names, is not to be too much criticised, nor relied upon.

There is a current tradition or account, that this Anselan Okyan married one Dannieltoun, heiress of a part, if not the whole of the estate of Buchanan. But this account is not too generally adhered to, because that heiress of the name of Denieltoun, whom that Anselan married, is only reputed to have had some little part of the estate of Buchanan, with Drumquhuaffils and other lands on the water of Ainrick; and because the greater part of the estate of Buchanan was given the same Anselan, by king Malcolm, with other lands, in reward of his service against the Danes. Tho' indeed the name of Dennieltoun was a very ancient and honourable name in the Lennox, and continued to be so for diverse ages; Hugh, Lord of Denieltoun being witness to a charter granted by Malcolm the first of that name, earl of Lennox to John laird of Luss in the reign of king Alexander III. As also Robert Lord Dennieltoun is recorded to be sheriff of Dumbartonshire in the reign of king Robert I. The male issue of this family failed in the reign of king Robert III. the Lord Denieltoun his two daughters being then married, the eldest to Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, and the second to Maxwell of Calderwood. Dennieltoun of Colgrain is now the representative of that ancient family.

Anselan Okyan not only was recompenced for this service by king Malcolm with lands of considerable value, but also with very splendid arms; as the same king is recorded to have done to the ancestor of the Keiths, upon his killing of Camus the Danish general, and to others upon the like accounts. The arms assigned by that king to this

Anselan upon account of his descent, and more especially upon account of his heroick atchievements, are, in a field Or, a lyon rampant Sable, arm'd and langu'd Gules holding in his dexter paw a fabre or crooked sword, proper. Which arms that surname retained always without the least addition or variation, until that addition obtained upon a very honourable occasion, at the battle of Bauge, as in due place shall be observed. Notwithstanding of the entire affection of that family for several ages to, and dependance upon the family of Lennox, yet the family of Buchanan did never by way of concession, or patronage, assume any part of that honourable family their armorial bearing; albeit it is evident that most other ordinary names of this Kingdome, at some time or occasion, assumed some one part or other of their patron or superior's armorial bearing, in conjunction with their own. As for instance most surnames of Tiviotdale and Douglassdale, assume a part of the Douglasses arms; and those of Murrayland, the arms of the Murrays. So that few of an equal character with that of Buchanan, reserved their Arms so free of any addition or mixture as that surname did; which is no small argument not only of the honour of the family but also of the cause of first granting these arms.

This Anselan Okyan, agreeable to the most ordinary and received Genealogie of that surname, is reputed the progenitor of that surname and first Laird of Buchanan. His son and successor was called

JOHN, in whose favours (as I have been informed by gentlemen of very much integrity, who asserted, they had seen the same in custody of the late Laird of Buchanan) there was a charter granted by Alcuin, (as it would seem) first earl of Lennox, in the reign of king Malcolm III. of the wester Mains of Buchanan. But the late laird of Buchanan in the decline of his age and judgement, having conveyed his estate to strangers, by that means many of his ancient Evidents, as not conductive to the purpose then in hand, are lost, and probably this charter among others. And therefore not having seen the same I cannot positively determine thereanent; but will only place this John, agreeable to the traditional, account delivered of him, as son and successor to the first Anselan, and consequently second laird of Buchanan. John, his

son, and successor, conform to the same manner of account was called

ANSELAN, the second of that name, and third laird of Buchanan; whose son and successor is reported to be

WALTER, the first of that name, being fourth laird of Buchanan. This Walter's son and successor is reported to be

GIRALD, or as others say, and that with most probability BERNARD, being fifth laird of Buchanan. I have been credibly informed, that these three last mentioned lairds are recorded as witnesses in a mortification granted by Aluin earl of Lennox, of the lands of Cochnach, and others to the Old church of Kilpatrick, before the foundation of the monastery of Passy; and I have seen myself a charter, by which that church, and lands mortified thereto, by the same Aluin, or an earl of that name, his successor, are disposed to that abbacy, some little time after the foundation thereof. But not having seen this other charter, in which these three lairds of Buchanan are inserted, I leave what concerns the same undetermined. Bernard, the last mentioned laird of Buchanan, his son, and successor was called

MACBEATH, being sixth Laird of Buchanan, and his proper name was very ordinary to the Maccaullans, before the assumption of the surname of Buchanan, as also to that sept of that surname, who after assumption of Buchanan have retained as yet the ancient denomination; as for instance, one Macbeath Maccaullan, proprietor of that little interest called the baronry of Maccaullan, in the Lennox, who lived in the reign of king Robert III. and of whose uncommon stature and strength some accounts are retained to this very time. Macbeath laird of Buchanan's age is evidenced by the record after specified in favours of his son and successor.

ANSELAN, the third of that name, and seventh laird of Buchanan; who is ordinarily termed, in any Record in which he is mentioned, Anselan son of Macbeath, and chamberlain, or chamberlain to the earl of Lennox, in written mortifications in the chartulary of the abbacy of Passy. This Anselan the third, with Gilbert, and Methuen his two sons; are inserted witnesses in a charter granted by Malduin earl of Lennox to Gilmore, son of Maol-

donich, of the lands of Lufs, in the beginning of the reign, of king Alexander II. and they are designed in that charter the earls clients, or vassals. This Anselan the third besides Gilbert his eldest son, and successor, who first assumed the surname of Buchanan, and Methlen his second son, ancestor of the MacMillans, had a third son, called Colman, ancestor of the MacColmans; as shall be elsewhere more fully illustrated.

Anselan third of that name, and seventh laird of Buchanan, having succeeded his father MacBeath, as is already said, obtained from Malduin earl of Lennox a charter of an Island in Lochlomond, called Clareinch, dated in the year 1225: witnesses, Dougal Gilchrist, and Amelyn the earls brethren. The same Anselan, is also mentioned as witness in a charter granted by the earl of Lennox, of the lands of Dalmanoch in mortification to the old church of Kilpatrick, by the designation of Absalon de Buchanan; Absalon being the same name with Anselan, as has been already observed. Tho' that of Clareinch is the most ancient can be found in this age, in relation to the family of Buchanan, nevertheless, it is very presumable, there were other charters of greater antiquity belonging to that family, the first of them found upon record being of such repute, and charters having become customary so long before that time; as is partly instanced by the original charter of Lufs, which was of an anterior date to this of Clareinch; yet the same Anselan with two of his sons Gilbert, and Methlen, are designed the earls clients or vassals therein. I have been also informed by some of very good judgement, who went thorow the late Buchanan's evidences, when entire, that they observed one little charter, being the original, of as great antiquity as any other in the kingdom, being reckoned to be granted in, or about the reign of king David the I. which with other of these evidences, having since gone thorow so many hands, may upon very good grounds be presumed to be neglected, or rather lost.

The isle of Clareinch was the slugorn, or call of war proper to the family of Buchanan, such like being usual in all other families in these times, and for some following ages. So soon as this Call was raised upon any alarm the word Clareinch was sounded aloud from one to another.

ther, in a very little time, throughout the whole country upon hearing of which, all effective men belonging to the laird of Buchanan with the utmost diligence repaired well armed to the ordinary place of rendezvous, which, when the lairds resided in that island, was upon a ground upon the shore opposite thereto. That which in these more modern times came in place of the slugorn was the fire-cross, being a little stick with a cross in one end of it, the extremities of which were burnt, or made black by fire. This cross being once sett a going was carried through with such dispatch, as in a few hours would alarm the people of a vast extent of ground.

GILBERT his son, being first of that name, and eighth laird, and who first, by any thing can be collected, assumed the surname of Buchanan, was seneschal, or chamberlain to the earl of Lennox, which office his father Anselan enjoyed for some time. There is a charter of confirmation of that of Clareinch, and some other lands of Buchanan, granted in favour of this Gilbert, by King Alexander II in the seventeenth year of his reign, and of our Lord 1231. The same Gilbert is also inserted witness in a charter granted by Malcolm earl of Lennox, discharging the Abbot and monks of Paisly of all services and duties prestable by them to the earl, for any lands mortified by him, or his ancestors to that abbacy; which charter is dated at Renfrew in the year 1274. † To Gilbert succeeded his son

Sir Maurice, first of that name, and ninth laird of Buchanan, as is evident by a charter of confirmation by Malcolm earl of Lennox in favour of Malcolm M'Edolf, son to Gilnichal M'Edolf of west Cameron, of the lands of Garachorrans, dated at Bellach in the year 1274, witnesses to the said charter Patrick Graham, Maurice of Buchanan and Duncan, son of Aulay, Knights * Sir Marice had three sons, Maurice, his successor, Allan, who first married the heiress of Lenny, and Iohn, always reputed ancestor of Buchanan of Auchneiven. He was succeeded by his son.

Sir Maurice, second of that name, being tenth laird of Buchanan, as is clear by a charter by Donald Earl of Len-

† Charter among Buchanan's old evidences. ‡ Chartuary of Dumcarton shire. * Chartuary of Dumbarton-shire. † Charter among Dumbartouns old evidences.

nox to Maurice of Buchanan, son and heir to Sir Maurice of Buchanan, of the lands of Salloch, with confirmation of the upper part of the Carrucate of Buchanan †. This charter, as do many others granted in these times, wants a date but by the subsequent service, the time in which this Maurice lived is plainly made appear, he being one of the members of an inquest by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, for serving of Mathild, Elizabeth, & Forveleth Lermonts heirs portions to Thomas Lermont of Cremennan, their father; the said inquest being at the Kirk of Killearn in the year 1320 and fourteenth year of the reign of King Robert I. † The other members thereof, besides Buchanan, were, Duncan M'Edolf Eugen M'Kessan of Gatchell, Malcolm Macmurdac, Kessan Innes of Finicktenent, Gillespie Macfawel of Ledlewan, John M'Gilchrist, Malise Macalbaine of Well Finnick, Gilchrist Mackessan, Gilbert Macpaddo, Gilchrist Macgilbert, and Padmund Maceggo. All which gentlemen may, upon good grounds, be supposed to have been of most considerable interest and repute of any others in that country and age; yet in this there is not the least memory of any of them extant, except that of Buchanan, a very remarkable instance of that vast alteration and decay, surnames and other affairs, frequently meet with in an ordinary tract of time.

As his father Sir Maurice had, so did also this brave gentleman adhere to the cause and interest of his Prince and country, with much resolution, constancy and valour, to the evident hazard of his life and fortune, in imitation of his brave patron, and eminent patriot, Malcolm Earl of Lennox: who with the Lairds of Buchanan, and Luss, the first the greatest nobleman, the others the best gentlemen, and of best repute and circumstances of any others in these parts of this kingdom, could never, by any artifice used by the Kings of England, be induced to do any action prejudicial to their own honour, or the interest of their native country; as is demonstrable by their refusing to sign the ragmans roll, which few others, or rather none, of any tolerable repute or circumstances either durst, or did decline. There is a traditional account, that King Robert

† Extract of the above Service from the Chartuary of Dumbarton-Shire,

ruce, after his defeat at Dalree, near Strathfillan, by Mac-
 Dougal Lord of Lorn and his adherents, came all alone on
 foot, along the north side of Lochlomond, being the most
 rugged way of any other of this Kingdome, the day after
 that battle, to the castle of Buchanan; where being joyfully
 received, and for some days entertained he was secretly
 conveyed by the Earl of Lennox, and Buchanan to a place
 of safety. This report is the more probable, in regard their
 cave near the shore of Lochlomond, in Buchanan Parish
 termed the Kings cave; it being reported that King Ro-
 bert lay there over night in his journey towards Buchanan.
 This Maurice lived to a considerable age having obtained
 a charter of the land of Buchanan from King David Bru-
 ce, in the beginning of his reign. He is also witness in the
 same reign, in a charter by Donald Earl of Lennox to Fin-
 lay Campsy, of a part of the lands of Campsy, being
 assigned, in that charter Maurice Macausland, Domi-
 nus or Laird of Buchanan: whence it's pretty plain that
 'twas the surname of Buchanan was assumed by Gilbert
 his Maurice his grandfather, yet he and some of his suc-
 cessors, seem to have used their ancient surname, as their
 rumors or inclinations led them. Maurice the second his
 successor was.

Sir WALTER, second also of that name, and elev-
 enth Laird. He seems to have been a very active gentleman,
 and made a very bright figure in his time; having made a
 very considerable addition to his old estate, by the pur-
 chase of a great many other lands. There is a charter of
 confirmation of some of the lands of Buchanan, granted
 in his favour by King Robert the II. in which he is de-
 signed the king's Consanguineus, or cousin, upon resig-
 nation of William Boyd of Auchmar in the hands of Wal-
 ter of Faslane lord of Lennox, of the lands of Cameron,
 Drumfad and diverse other lands *. Sir Walter lived to
 a great age having only one son,

JOHN, who married the heiress of Lenny, and died be-
 fore his father, and was never entered to the estate of
 Buchanan. However seeing this John had issue, which
 continued or carried on the line of the Family, I shall men-
 tion him in order of his father Walter's successor. The

* Charter among Buchanan's old evidences.

clearest document can be found in relation to him is a charter, granted by king Robert III. in favours of John Buchanan, and Janet Lenny, his spouse, in liferent, and to their heirs in fee, of the baronry of Pithwonody in the year 1363 †. Whether the baronry of Pithwonody belonged formerly to the family of Lenny, or was part of that which belonged to the family of Buchanan, and was at this juncture given off by this John to that of Lenny, cannot be clearly determined, this being the most ancient relating to that or to any other lands in hands of the present Lenny. Nor is there so much as a tradition, that the family of Lenny had any lands, before this marriage, except those possessed by Keir, and Lenny, and as is thought, some part of these lands so designed in Midlothian.

This John, twelfth laird of Buchanan, is the first mentioned in the genealogical tree of Buchanan, there being a part of that tree cut away, the actor as well as design of that action, being unknown. John laird of Buchanan and Lenny had three sons, who came to age; the eldest, Sir Alexander who killed the duke of Clarence at the battle of Beuge, was also himself afterwards killed at the battle of Vernoy, Anno 1424. being never married. The second was Sir Walter, who succeeded to the estate of Buchanan, and the third John, during his father's lifetime designed of Ballachondachy, and who did, after his father's death, succeed to the estate of Lenny, as the tree of Buchanan and some other evidents among those of Buchanan testify, as shall be in due place observed. I will also briefly recount some of the heroick achievements of that gallant gentleman Sir Alexander, eldest son to John laird of Buchanan, who acquired an addition to the armorial bearing, and a much greater to the honour of his family; and will endeavour to remove some little mistakes our historians are in concerning his surname, and mean while proceed to the account of

Sir WALTER, third of that name, and thirteenth laird of Buchanan, who upon the death of Sir Alexander succeeded to his Father John, laird of Buchanan and Lenny. There is a charter granted by Duncan earl of Len-

† Ch. Penes Buchanan de Lenny.

nox to Walter Laird of Buchanan, of the lands of Led-
 ewan; and he is witness to a charter by the same Earl to
 John Hamilton son and heir to John Hamilton of Bardo-
 wie, of the lands of Bathernock; most of his evidents in
 relation to the estate of Buchanan being by some contin-
 gency or other lost. However he is mentioned by the ge-
 nealogical tree of the family, and is thereby asserted to
 be married to Isobell Stewart daughter to Murdoch Stew-
 art duke of Albany, and governor of Scotland, and to
 Isobell, heiress of Lennox his lady. This marriage is fur-
 ther made appear by a charter in the hands of Buchanan
 of Drumikill, granted by Isobell dutchess of Albany, and
 countess of Lennox, to one Donald Patrick, of a tenement
 of houses and land next adjacent to the north side of the
 church-yard of Drymen, dated in the year 1443. witnes-
 ses being Andrew and Murdoch, the dutchess's nephews,
 and Walter laird of Buchanan her son in law, knight,
 with diverse others. Sir Walter had three sons, Patrick
 his successor; and Maurice, who was treasurer to lady
 Margaret, daughter to king James I. and Dauphiness of
 France; having gone to that kingdom with her, there is
 no further account of him. His third son was Thomas,
 Carbeth's, ancestor. Sir Walter had a daughter married
 to Gray of Foulis, the lord Gray his ancestor. To Sir Wal-
 ter succeeded his son

PATRICK, first of that name, and fourteenth laird
 of Buchanan. He acquired a part of Strathyre from Da-
 vid Oquhuanan Heritor thereof, in the year 1455. being
 the date of the charter thereof, confirmed by charter un-
 der the great seal in the year 1458. as is also a charter in
 his favour under the great seal, of his estate of Buchanan,
 dated in the year 1460. He purchased the lands of easter
 Balleun; and in the year 1414. resigned the lands of Drum-
 kad, and Kirkmicheal, in favour of Walter Buchanan, his
 son and heir, which this Walter sold to the laird of Ard-
 kindlafs in the year 1513. Patrick laird of Buchanan, and
 Andrew laird of Lenny made in the year 1455. mutual
 bailzies of their estates in favour of one another, and the
 heirs of their own bodies, and past some of their brethren
 of either side; by which its pretty clear they have been no
 further removed in kindred than cousin-germans: so that
 the genealogy of both families as already asserted will hold

good. He was married to one Galbraith, heiress of Killearn, and Auchinreoch, and had with her two sons, Walter, his successor, and Thomas ancestor of Drumakill; and a daughter Anabella, married to her cousin James Stewart of Baldorans, grand child to Murdoch duke of Albany. He had also an illegitimate son, Patrick, of whose issue there is no account.

The last mentioned laird of Buchanan, being married to an heiress of the name of Galbraith, and the circumstances of that name being now parallel to that of Buchanan, mutual sympathy in a manner obliges me to digress a little, in giving a brief account of that name.

The name of Galbraith is evidently an ancient Scottish surname, the denomination of that name importing in Irish a brave stranger. The first I find upon record of this name was Gillespie, or Archibald Galbraith, being inserted witness in a charter by Malduin earl of Lennox to Humphrey Kirkpatrick, of the Lands of Colchoun in the reign of King Alexander II. This Gillespie's son was Maurice as evinces a charter in his favour of Cartonbenach, now Bathernock, by the above Malduin earl of Lennox, in the forecited reign. Maurice's son was Arthur, in whose favour there is a charter of Auchincloich and Bathernock with power to seize and condemn malefactors, with this proviso, that those so condemned be hanged upon the Earls gallows. This charter is of date in the year 1238. Witnesses, David Lindsay, David Graham, William Douglass, Malcolm Thane of Calentyr, Maurice Galbraith, Auleth, the earls brother and Maurice parson of Drymen. Arthur's sons were William, ancestor of Culcruich, as testifies a charter in his favour by Malcolm Earl of Lennox of these lands and the ancestors of the Galbraiths of Greenock and Killearn: the heiress of the principal family of Bathernock having married a son of the Lord Hamilton, the present Bardowie's ancestor; as did the heiress of Greenock a son of Shaw of Sauchy Shaw, of Greenock ancestor; and the heiress of Killearn was married to the laird of Buchanan. The only remaining family of that name being Culcruich, Galbraith laird thereof fell into such bad circumstances in king Charles the I. his time as obliged him to pass his estate, and go to Ireland, where

his posterity are in very good circumstances. Galbraith of Balgair is now representative, the family of Culcruich's ancestor being a son of that family.

To Patrick laird of Buchanan succeeded his son

WALTER, fourth of that name, and fifteenth laird of Buchanan, as is clear by the charter of resignation in his favour, by Patrick his father, in the year 1474. He married the lord Graham's daughter, whose mother was the earl of Angus' daughter. Of this marriage he had Patrick his successor, who as confidently asserted, was with a great many of his name, killed at the battle of Floudon in the year 1513. And John of Auchmar, afterwards Abbot and Gartartan: and two daughters, one of them married to the laird of Lamond, the other to the laird of Ardkinglass.

PATRICK the second of that name, albeit his father outlived him many years, yet as in the tree of the family, so also in this place he may be accounted the sixteenth laird. He was married to the earl of Argyle his daughter, her mother being the earl of Huntley's daughter. He had of this marriage two sons, and two daughters, that came to age. His eldest son was George, his successor, his second Walter, Spittel's ancestor. His two daughters were married to the lairds of Auchinbreck, and Calender. He had also an illegitimate son called Robert. Patrick's successor was

GEORGE, first of that name, and seventeenth laird of Buchanan, as is clear by charter under the great seal in his favours of the lands of Buchanan, in the year 1530. He purchased the lands of Duchray, and others, as evinces charter thereof, Anno 1532. He was made sheriff principal of Dumbarton-shire Anno 1361. He was first married to Margaret Edmonstoun, daughter to the laird of Dunbreath, her mother being Shaw of Sauchy's Daughter. He had of this marriage John his successor. He married for second lady Janet Cunningham, daughter to Cunningham of Craighs, being first married to the laird of Houltoun. He had with his second lady William, ancestor of Buchanan of Auchmar, in whose favour his father grants charter of the thirteenth merk land of Strathyre, in the year 1556. He had also of this marriage one daughter, Margaret first married to Cunningham of Robertland.

secondly to Stirling of Glorat, and lastly to Douglass of Maines. George was succeeded by

JOHN, second of that name, and eighteenth laird of Buchanan. His father grants charter in his favour in the year 1552. he died before his father, and was twice married, first to the lord Levingstoun's daughter, her mother being daughter to the earl of Morton, which marriage was consummated by virtue of a dispensation in regard of propinquity of blood. There was of this marriage one son George who came to age. He married secondly a daughter of one Chisholm, brother to the bishop of Dumblain, and had with her one daughter, married to Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Hert, lord privy seal, To John succeeded his son

Sir GEORGE, Second of that name and nineteenth laird of Buchanan, as is clear by charter in his favour by king Henry and Queen Mary, of the lands of Buchanan, Isles of Clareinch, and Kepinch, with bell and alms of saint Kessog, dated in the year 1564. This George was married to Mary Graham, daughter to the earl of Monteith, her mother being the lord Seatons daughter. Of this marriage he had one son Sir John, and two daughters Helen married to Alexander Colchoun of Luss, and Susanna, first married to Andrew M'Farlan of Arrochat, secondly to Cambell of Craignish. Sir George's successor was

Sir JOHN, third of that name and twentieth laird of Buchanan as appears by charter in his favour by king James VI. of the lands of Buchanan, in the year 1618. This Sir John mortified six thousand pounds Scots to the University of Edinburgh, for maintaining three Bursers at the study of theology there; and an equal sum to the former, to the University of St. Andrews for maintaining upon the interest thereof, three Bursers at the study of philosophy there; and constituted the magistrates of Edinburgh managers or patrons of both mortifications, as the one double of the contract betwixt the said Sir John and the Magistrates of Edinburgh, in the hands of the duke of Montrose, among the late Buchanan's evidents, does testify. Sir John married Anabella Areskin, daughter to Adam commendator, or Lord Cambuskenneth, being for to the master of Mar, her mother Drumond of Carnok

daughter. He had with her one son, George his successor and a daughter married to Campbell of Raheir. Sir John's successor was

Sir GEORGE, third of that name and one and twentieth laird of Buchanan. He married Elizabeth Preston, daughter to Preston of Craigmillar, her mother being Callenden of Brightoun's daughter. Sir George, being Colonel of Stirling-shire regiment, lost a great many of his regiment and kinsmen at the fatal conflict of Ennerveithing, in which being taken prisoner, he died in that state in the latter part of the year 1651. having left one son, John his successor, and three daughters, Helen, married to Sir John Rollo of Bannockburn, Agnes married to Stewart of Roslyth, and Jean to Lecky of that name.

JOHN, third of that name, the two and twentieth, and last laird of Buchanan, succeeded to his father Sir George. He was first married to Mary Areskin, daughter to Henry lord Cardross, her mother being Lord Colvills daughter. With her he had one daughter Elizabeth, married to James Stewart of Ardvorlich. He secondly married Jean Pringle daughter to Mr. Andrew Pringle, a minister. With her he had one daughter, Janet married to Henry Buchanan of Lenny. John last laird died in December 1682.

HAVING thus given a genealogical account of the family of Buchanan, it may not be improper to enquire how their estate came to be disposed of upon the extinction of the family. Not to go any further back, it is fit to know, that Sir John Buchanan, Grand-father to the last laird, by his frequent travels into foreign nations, and other extravagancies, had involved his estate in such an immense debt, that his Grand-son found it inconvenient for him to enter as heir, till he had caused David Lord Cardross, his brother in law, to compound with the most preferable of his creditors, and upon that composition to appraise the estate: upon which acquisition of Cardross he entered upon the estate as singular successor; nor did he seek for any new right during the life of the lady Mary

Ariskine his first lady, who at her death left only one daughter. Some few years after which he entertained some thoughts of a 2d. marriage, and for that purpose addressed himself to a daughter of Sir John Colcloun of Luss between which family and that of Buchanan there had been such frequent alliances and communication of mutual good offices, as rendered the proposal very agreeable to Sir John. The only obstruction that offered sprung from the mutual tailzies betwixt the families of Buchanan and Auchmar, whereby both interests were settled upon heirs male. Buchanan, in order to remove this difficulty, went to London, and obtained a new charter of his estate upon the right already mentioned, acquired by him from the lord Cardross; and further procured an additional clause in it empowering him to dispoise his estate to heirs whatsoever and to whom he pleased. By this means Buchanan of Auchmar, nearest heir male annexed in succession by the tailzie, was wholly excluded, and his pretensions cut off. Buchanan's design however was wholly defeated; the young lady having much against his expectation, married the laird of Keir, before his return. This disappointment had such effects upon his high spirit, as in a little time threw him into a palfie, and prejudiced him in his judgement, in which unhappy circumstances he continued till his death. A little time before this misfortune befell him John Buchanan of Arnpryor, then a widower, having come into Buchanan's family, gained such an influence over him, as to be entrusted with the whole management of his affairs. Arnpryor was not wanting to improve such an Opportunity for the promoting his own interest, and found means to prevail on the laird to agree to a match between his daughter and Arnpryor's son, then a student of the civil law, that by this means the estate might be kept in the name, failing other heirs of Buchanan. The proposal would certainly have taken place, had not the young lady interposed by refusing her consent upon which her father then very much declined in his judgement, conceived so much displeasure against her as to make a disposition of his estate in favour of Arnpryor, and in prejudice of her right. However keeping this paper in his own custody, and happening to go to Bath for recovery of his health, he in his return fell in love with Mrs Jean Prim

le, and married her, and upon her arrival at Buchanan, caused the disposition in favour of Arnprior to be cancelled, which gave rise to an inveterate animosity, which continued ever after between him and Arnprior.

In a little time after this marriage, Buchanan, for reasons we cannot account for, disposed his estate to an old comrade of his, Major George Grant, Governour of Dumfries castle, with this provision that the Major should marry his eldest daughter, and assume the name and arms of Buchanan; reserving his own life-rent, and his lady's jointure, and settling the estate so as to return to Buchanan's heirs male, and failing heirs of Grant's own Body to Buchanan's heirs whatsoever. Agreeable to this disposition, Grant made his addresses to the young lady, but was rejected by her with the utmost indignation. The late lady Buchanan has been blamed, as promoting this disposition in favour of Grant; but I have received such information, from people well versed in Buchanan's affairs, as fully justifies her. Sometime after this, there was a project formed by Buchanan and Grant, of selling so much of the highland lands of the estate of Buchanan, as might, (together with the price of some woods lately sold, and Buchanan's other moveables,) clear the whole debts affecting the lower barony, or remainder of that estate. These highland lands accordingly were sold to the Marquis of Montrose, who for security of that part sold to him, got investment of real warrandice upon the lower barony. This bargain being compleated, it was suggested to the Marquis, that he could not be fully secured in those lands, lately purchased by him, till well informed of the extent of Buchanan's debts, and other circumstances of his affairs. For this purpose Arnprior, who of all others best knew those affairs was prevailed upon to make a discovery of them to the Marquis, having for his service herein, and his assistance in evicting the whole estate, obtained the fourth part thereof, burthened with a proportionable part of the debts. Thus, there having been a debt due by Buchanan to Sir James Dick of Priestfield, for which all legal diligence was used, insomuch that the third, Drumikill, and some other cautioners, were denounced, and continued more than a year unrelaxed; and Arnprior, while manager for Buchanan, having been or-

dered to clear this debt, it was accordingly paid and discharge and relaxation procured for the cautioners but the principal unhappily was left unrelaxed. This secret once divulged, there was a gift obtained of Buchanan's life-rent, and moveable Escheat, by which his whole moveables being exhausted, there was room left for wresting the estate out of his hands, by procuring rights to those debts for payment whereof, these moveables were allotted. This project was the effectual means of ruining that estate; for diverse adjudications being led in Arnpriory's name, the principal manager for my lord Marquis, (The Marquis himself, as it seems, being passive in it) Buchanan's elder daughter found herself obliged to resign her pretensions for a sum of money to his lordship; and Major Grant having a little before his death given up all Buchanan's evidences, both the rights and the fortune became to be entirely transferred.

This estate, as many others, was sometimes encreased or diminished, as it fell into the hands of good or bad managers. The lairds of Buchanan, had, besides their old estate, several lands in the parishes of Killearn, Strablane and others in Lennox. The most flourishing condition it has been in for diverse ages, was upon the last laird's accession to it. For his old estate, which together with Strathyre, Brachern, and some superiorities, was worth thirteen thousand merks of yearly rent, most of the same arising from Steelbow horses, cows, corn, and red land, beside casualties, and woods, computed in this age to be worth two thousand pound sterling each cutting. Beside this he had the whole estate of Badindalloch amounting to a thousand merks per annum, which was acquired by Sir John, the late laird's grandfather, for money he was engaged in, for Cuninghame of Glengarnock, proprietor thereof; as also he had the estate of Craigmillar, in Mid Lothian, being ten thousand merks per annum, which was acquired by his Father. So that from these three estates the family had near thirty thousand merks of yearly rent. But Buchanan having sold Badindalloch, and Craigmillar when in health, and that of Buchanan going off in the manner we have already mentioned, after having continued six hundred and sixty five years in that name and

in an uninterrupted succession of twenty two lairds; by this mismanagement, and want of proper advice from his friends, this flourishing fortune has been destroyed, and the family itself extinguished.

The Paternal ARMS of the FAMILY of B U C H A N A N.

Or a Lion Rampant Sable, Armed and Langu'd Gules, within a double Tressure, flowred and counterflowred with Flower-de-luces of the 2d. ; Crest, a hand Coupee holding up a Ducal Cap, or Duke's Coronet, proper, with two Laurel Branches wreathed, surrounding the Crest, disposed Orleways proper; supported by two Falcons garnished Or. Ancient motto above the Crest, Juvo. Audaces Modern Motto in compartment, Clarior Hinc Honos.

E

AN

ACCOUNT of the FAMILY

OF

A U C H M A R

IN giving an exact account of these cadets now become families, which came immediately off that of Buchanan, and retain that surname, I shall begin with that family that last came off the principal one, and consequently next to the same, and shall mention each of the rest in order, according to the times of their several descents off the chief family. In prosecution of this method, I shall begin with the family of Auchmar, which by the original character thereof, as also by the genealogical account, or tree of the Family of Buchanan, is not only clearly evinced to be descended of a son of the laird of Buchanan, but also to be the latest cadet of that family. Though the principal family continued in being for the space of 135 years after this Family came off the same, nevertheless the few second sons or cadets, which descended off Buchanan since that of Auchmar came off, left no male issue; so that by this means Auchmar continued to be the latest cadet of that ancient Family.

The interest of Auchmar was for some time tanistrie, or appenage lands, being always given off to a second son of the family of Buchanan, for patrimony, or rather allotment during life, and at his death returning to the family of Buchanan. These lands were in some time after dis-

ned irreversably of the ancestor of the present family of Auchmar, and his heirs. The first of which was William Buchanan, first son of the second Marriage to George Buchanan of That-ilk, and Janet Cuninghame, daughter to Cuninghame, who (for any thing I can find) was first laird of Craigens, who was son to the Earl of Glencairn. This dy was first married to Patrick laird of Houston, director of the chancery in the reign of King James V. Houston with diverse other good and loyal patriots, having joined that brave nobleman John Earl of Lennox, in order to liberate their sovereign from the restraint put upon him by the Earls of Arran and Angus, with other associates; and Lennox having engaged with the Earl of Arran's army at Linlithgow, or Evanbridge, was there slain, together with Houston, and a great many of his party. Buchanan after Houston's death having married his relict, obtained charter in favour of William Buchanan, his first son of this second marriage, and his heirs of the lands of Auchmar dated the 3d. of January 1547 years. Nor did Buchanan's indulgence and liberality to this his son stop, but he did also in the year 1556, grant charter in his favour of the thirteen merk land of Strathyre, with re-warrandice for the same in the easter Maines of Buchanan, being the best portion any second son of that family had got for a long time, or rather at any time before that. After what manner this family lost possession of the lands of Strathyre, is not very evident, the most common account however of that event is, that in the time of the civil wars in the reign of K. Charles I. particularly in the year 1645, the lands of Buchanan being at that time very sadly harassed, and most of the houses burnt, George Buchanan of Auchmar, lost upon that occasion the evidents of Strathyre, and as is also apprehended the double, lodged in that family's hands, of the mutual tailzie betwixt them and the family of Buchanan. After which Sir John, laird of Buchanan, did in an unjust and oppressive manner dispossess the said George of those lands, and would have borne the same to him in relation to the lands of Auchmar also, had not the evidents thereof been at that time provisionally in the laird of Craigen's custody, which was the only means of their preservation. This, with some other hard usage, given by Sir John, created such animosity be-

twixt those two families as could scarcely be extinguished. The said Sir John, being accounted the worst, if not the only bad one of the lairds of Buchanan, and the greatest oppressor of his name and neighbours, whereas the other lairds generally taken, are reported to have been the most discreet neighbourly gentlemen of any in these parts of this kingdom.

William the first of Auchmar, was married to Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter to the laird of Inchmachten, (as I find him sometimes designed Eglismachan) this family became extinct in the reign of King Charles II. and little remains of that interest fell into Hamilton of Aikenhead, as nearest heir to Hamilton of Inchmachten. Of this marriage betwixt Auchmar and Inchmachten's daughter, three sons and two daughters came to maturity, the eldest of the sons was Patrick, the second George and the third William, Margaret the eldest daughter was married to Cuninghame of Blairwhoish, the second to James Colchoun Merchant in Glasgow.

Patrick the eldest son succeeded to his Father, William in the lands of Auchmar, and Strathyre. He married Helen Buchanan, heiress of Iburt, daughter to Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Iburt, Nephew to the great Mr. George Buchanan, which Thomas became lord privy seal by resignation of that office in his favour, by Mr. George his uncle. Mr Thomas's wife was a daughter of John laird of Buchanan. Patrick above mentioned, died within a few years of his marriage, his children having not long survived him; so that his interest devolved to George his second brother, as is evident by Precept of Clare Constat, and charter thereupon in his favour by John laird of Buchanan, of the lands of Auchmar dated in the year 1606.

This George in his eldest brother's life-time married Janet Stewart daughter to Andrew Stewart, who had a beneficial tack (esteemed in these times equivalent to her share) of the lands of Blairgarie, and some other lands from the Earl of Murray in Straithgartney, and the Parish of Calendar. He was also the Earl's Bailie in those parts. That family is now represented by Alexander Stewart of Gartnasuaroe in Balquhiddel parish; and with the families of Ardvorlich and Glenbucky; from which three are sprung most of the Stewarts in the south

in parts of Perth-shire, lineally descended from James Beg, or little James, son to James Stewart, youngest son of Murdoch Duke of Albany, and Governor of Scotland. James Beg was married to Annabella Buchanan daughter of Patrick laird of Buchanan, as testifies a charter in his name, and the said Annabella's favour of the lands of Baldorrans in Stirling shire, in the reign of King Charles II. I find also this James witness in a charter by Isabell Dutcheffs of Albany, and Countess of Lennox, of a tenement of land in Drymen in the year 1443 being designed in that charter the dutcheffs's Nephew. Jame's successor was Walter Stewart of Baldorrans as is clear by charter in his favour by Janet Oquhuanan of a wedset right the said Janet had upon a part of the lands of Strathyre of date in the year 1528. From three sons of this Walter, or according to their traditional account, from a son of Walter called William, are descended the three families above mentioned.

George Buchanan of Auchmar had seven sons; Patrick his successor, John, Andrew, Mr. Maurice, William Robert and George. He had also two daughters; the eldest married to Colchoun of Camstrodan, the second to Captain Pettigroe.

To George succeeded his eldest son Patrick, as is clear by charter in his favour of the lands of Auchmar, dated in the year 1662. He married Agnes Buchanan, daughter of William Buchanan of Ross. He had by her one son, John, who had issue, and five daughters, Janet married to Buchanan of Cameron, Mary, to Thomas Anderson, Elizabeth to Walter M'Pharlan, Agnes to Galbraith of Arinlay, and Jean, to Nairn of Baturich. He had also an illegitimate son, John, who went to Ireland.

To Patrick Buchanan of Auchmar succeeded his son John. He married Anna-Graham, daughter to John Graham of Duchray. He had by her two sons and four daughters. The eldest of these daughters was married to Robert Graham of Glenly. The second daughter was first married to George Buchanan, son to Arthur Buchanan of Auchlessy, and afterwards to Andrew Stewart of Townhead of Drymen. The third daughter was married to Robert Stewart of Cailliemore. The fourth to George M'Pharlan Merchant.

John Buchanan of Auchmar was succeeded by William

his son. He married Jean Buchanan, daughter to John Buchanan of Carbeths. Colin second son to the said John married Anna Hamilton, daughter to James Hamilton of Aikenhead.

The first cadet of the family of Auchmar was Mr. William Buchanan, 3d. Son to William the first of Auchmar. This Mr. William went into Ireland, and became Manager or Factor for the estate of Hamilton, then Lords of Clan-deboys, and afterwards Earls of Clanbrazil, in the county of Down, which family is now extinct. He married in that country, and had one son, Major William Buchanan a very brave gentleman, who was Major to George laird of Buchanan's regiment at the fatal conflict betwixt the Scotch and English at Ennerkeithing. The Major upon defeat of the Scottish army, being well mounted, made his way through a party of English horse-men and though pursued for some miles, came off safe, having killed diverse of the pursuers. He went afterwards to Ireland, and purchased an estate there, called Scrabohill, near Newtown Clandeboys in the county of Down. He had two sons the eldest continued in Ireland, and the younger went abroad. He had also two daughters, both married in that country.

William of Auchmar had an illegitimate son called George, whose son John had a wedset upon the lands of Blairluisk in Kilmarnock parish, which having sold, he went to Ireland, where diverse of his progeny reside near the village called Johnstoun, in the County of Derry from whence one of them having come to the paroch of Bonneil, had two sons Archibald at present in Bonneil who hath three sons, George a trader at sea, William resident in London, and James a resident near Glasgow. Another Archibald being also descended of the said George resides in Inveraray, in Argyle-shire.

The second cadet of the family of Auchmar was Mr. Maurice Buchanan, fourth son to George Buchanan of Auchmar. He was preacher in the county of Tyrone and had one son, James, who had only one son, Captain Maurice, who resides near Dublin.

George of Auchmar fifth son was William, who was a captain in the Swedish service in Germany. He was upon account of his valour, conduct, and other laudable qualities, very much esteemed; having signalized himself

on diverse occasions, particularly in vanquishing an Italian, who in most countries in Europe had acquired very much fame by his martial achievements, and dexterity performing diverse feats of arms, having always carried the prize in all places he went to till at last he was overcome by this captain William, no less to his honour than to the Italians disgrace. Upon account of this action he obtained a Major's commission, but was within few days thereafter, killed in the said service. He was married to Anna Pennel an English woman. His children and their posterity have continued in Germany.

George of Auchmar's seventh and youngest son, George, had one son, William who married at London, having left a son, James who is a merchant in that city. John, Andrew, and Robert, George's other sons, their issue is wholly extinct.

Patrick Buchanan of Auchmar, besides John his successor, had an illegitimate son called John, who went to Ireland. He had two sons, Patrick, who went to the West-Indies, and is in very good circumstances in that country; and John who resides near Newtounstewart in the county of Tyrone, and hath three sons. He had also an illegitimate son, Samuel, who resides in Laggan Tyrconnel.

The last cadet of Auchmar is Colin Buchanan, brother to the present William Buchanan of Auchmar, who for armorial bearing, carries the paternal arms of the family Buchanan, as already blazoned, without any manner of distinction.

I am hopeful, by clear and authentick documents to have demonstrated this family last mentioned to be the last in descent from that of Buchanan, notwithstanding that Mr. Nisbet, in his late book of heraldry and genealogy, hath asserted the contrary, by giving it to a certain Gentleman who is amongst the remotest cadets of the family of Buchanan. I am surprized he should have fallen into such a mistake, especially after having had much better information conveyed to his hands by the author of these papers. But I am confident, his accounts of the matter will not make the least impression on any judicious reader, that shall well weigh what he has only barely asserted, and compare it with the authentick account I have given.

ACCOUNT of the FAMILY

S P I T T E L.

THE case of the family of Spittel seems to be much the same with that of diverse other families of that name; they having been in possession of several lands at some little time after they came off the family of Buchanan a great part of which lands are since gone from it, from other families, by ways and means not easy to be discovered at this distance of time.

The ancestor of the present family of Spittel, and who first obtained these lands, was Walter Buchanan, son of Patrick, the second of that name laird of Buchanan. The charters of Walter, and his successor John their charters of these lands by bad keeping in turbulent times, are so effaced, and the writing thereof so obliterated, as renders the same in great measure illegible. However it is very presumable that the laird of Buchanan gave the lands of Spittel to his son Walter for patrimony, when he came off the family notwithstanding of the above inconveniency, that the two first, or original charters of that family labour under. But for further proof of this families descent off Buchanan, there being in diverse of our kings reigns records of the justiciary, by which all chiefs of clans were obliged to the good and peaceable behaviour of their name, or clan it is remarkable, that in one of these records in the last part of king James V. his reign, Walter Buchanan of Spittel, is designed brother-German to George Buchanan of That-ilk: also in a feisin by the same laird of the lands of Auchmar Anno 1547. John Buchanan, son and heir to the deceased Walter Buchanan of Spittel, the laird brother as one of the witnesses. So that George laird of Buchanan being well known to have been eldest son, and successor to Patrick laird of Buchanan, and by these records documents Walter Buchanan of Spittel being designed brother to the said George, the descent of this family is cleared beyond all controversy, however little their original Writings conduce to that purpose. Walter their

inal writings conduce to that purpose. Walter Buchanan 1st. of Spittel was married to Isabel Cunningham, asserted to have been daughter to the Earl of Glencairn. There is a charter by Andrew Cunningham of Blairwho, with consent of Walter Stirling of Ballagan, his Tutor, in favour of Walter Buchanan of Spittel, and Isabel Cunningham his spouse, of the lands of Blairvocky, dated in the year 1535. There is also another charter in favour of the same Walter by Alexander, Master of Glencairn, of the lands of Arrochymore, dated in the year 1530. Which lands seem to be given in portion to him with Glencairn's daughter. Walter left one son John, his successor, and a daughter, married to Walter Buchanan of Drumikill.

He was succeeded by his son John, who married Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter to Cunningham, laird of Drumhuasle, as is evident by an heritable right by Alexander Earl of Glencairn to Elizabeth Cunningham, spouse of John Buchanan of Spittel, in life-rent, and Edward Buchanan her son, in fee of the lands Merkinch, dated the year 1553.

Edward 1st. of that name succeeded to his father John. He married Christian Galbraith, daughter to the laird of Culcruch, as testifies a charter in his, and his said spouse's favour under the privy seal, dated in the year 1555. He had two sons, Robert his successor; and George.

To Edward of Spittel succeeded his son Robert. He married Lawson of Boghal's daughter, and had by her two sons, Walter, his successor, and Andrew. There is a charter under the privy seal in favour of this Robert, in the latter part of Queen Mary's Reign.

To Robert succeeded his son Walter. He married Galbraith, of Balgair's, Daughter, and had with her two sons that came to maturity, Edward, and Walter.

Edward second of that name succeeded to Walter his father. He was 1st. married to Edmonstoun of Ballgoun's daughter. With her he had James, his successor, and John, a captain in George laird of Buchanan's regiment, who was killed at the fatal conflict betwixt the Scots and English at Ennerkeithing. He was 2dly married to John Buchanan of Ross's daughter, and had with her Robert Buchanan baker in Glasgow, and Edward who was a man

of great learning, and died while at the study of divinity in the college of Edinburgh; and one daughter married to Cunningham of Trinbeg.

James succeeded to his father Edward. He married a daughter of John Buchanan of Cashlie, and had with her five sons, Edward, Captain John, Captain Archibald, Andrew and Walter.

To James succeeded Edward third of that name. He married Christian Mitchel, daughter to Mr. Thomas Mitchel, minister of Kilmaronock, and had with her two sons John, and Thomas; and two daughters.

John eldest son to Edward Buchanan of Spittel, married Margaret Muirhead, daughter to Muirhead of Rashiehill, relict to Mr. Robert Buchanan of Arnprior. Thomas his brother was married to Napeir of Ballachrain's daughter.

The first cadet of Spittel's family was George, 2d son to Edward first of that name, and third of Spittel. George had one son, William, who obtained a beneficial tack of Arrachybeg in Buchanan parish. William had also one son, Donald, who had four sons William, Duncan, Robert and Walter. Of these William had one son, Donald lately in Arrachybeg, who left issue. Duncan had one son, John, who has also one son, Duncan in the foot-guard. Robert was killed in the year 1645. and had only one daughter married to James McGown in Catter. Walter who mostly resided in Cashill in Buchanan parish, had two sons, John and William, both whereof have male issue. The said Donald had another son called Walter Maltman in Glasgow, father to Margaret Buchanan, who married James Couper merchant in Port Glasgow; whose only daughter Agnes is married to Andrew Crawford merchant in Port-Glasgow. The progeny of the above mentioned George are ordinarily termed Buchanan's of Arrachybeg, or Donald Macwilliam's race.

The second cadet of the family of Spittel was Andrew son to Robert Buchanan of Spittel, this Andrew seems to have been a man of education, and was factor to part of the earl of Mar's estate for sometime. He bought Blairvocky from Spittel, and having never married, disposed that interest to Walter Buchanan his nephew, ancestor to the Buchanans of Blairvocky, as shall be hereafter obser-

ed. Andrew had one illegitimate son, Robert, who resided for the most part in Arrachymore, in Buchanan parish. Robert had four sons, Andrew, James, Robert, and Alexander. Andrew had no male issue. Robert had one son who left no issue. James had one son, Andrew, lately of Auchingyle in Buchanan parish, who had four sons. Two of these resided in Buchanan parish one in the parish of Lufs, and another in that of Kilmarnock. Alexander had two sons, John in the parish of Killearn, and Andrew Merchant-taylor in Glasgow; father to James Buchanan, Merchant in the Tron-gate there.

The third cadet of the family of Spittel was Walter the first of Blairvocky, 2d son to Walter Buchanan of Spittel. There is a contract of wedset for the sum of one thousand merks Scots upon the lands of Salloch by John Buchanan of That-ilk, in favour of this Walter dated in the year 1618. Walter of Blairvocky had one son, Alexander, who had four sons, Walter, Alexander, William, and George. Walter's progeny is extinct. Alexander left only one daughter. George the youngest went abroad. William the 3d brother, having obtained the interest of Blairvocky sold the same to John Buchanan younger of Spittel. William the last of Blairvocky resided mostly in Ireland he had four sons, Alexander, William, Walter, and Henry. Alexander the eldest resides in Glendermon within two miles of Derry, being in very good repute and circumstances. William, Walter, and Henry, reside near Omagh in the county of Tyrone and kingdom of Ireland.

The fourth cadet of Spittel's family was Robert Buchanan late deacon of the Baker's of Glasgow, being one of the son's of the 2d marriage of Edward Buchanan second of that name of Spittel, and Buchanan of Ross's daughter. His son Robert Buchanan writer in Glasgow, married Buchanan of Drumhead's daughter. He had also two daughters, one married to Mr. Nell Snodgrass, writer in Paisly, who left one son, John Snodgrass, their former children being dead; she was afterwards married to Alexander Wallace writer in Paisly: the other was married to John Buchanan elder, Merchant in Glasgow.

The next cadets of this family are the present Edward Buchanan of Spittel's brethren. The first of these, captain

John was Captain in the Dutch and English service during the whole time of the wars betwixt the French, English and Dutch with their other confederates, from the year 1690. till the last peace; and was also an officer in the service of the Dutch, and some other States of Europe, a good many years before the commencement of these wars. The next brother was Captain Archibald, who for diverse years before his death was one of the Captains of the kings horse-guards, being a gentleman inferiour to none of his age and station in all valuable qualities. Andrew and Walter the other two brethren died both unmarried.

The last Cadet of this family is Thomas Buchanan, chirurgeon in Glasgow, 2d. son to Edward Buchanan elder of Spittel.

This family came off Buchanan immediately before that of Auchmar, Walter of Spittel being uncle to William the first of Auchmar.

It has appeared a little surprizing to some that the family of Buchanan should have run through twenty two generations in so short a time as 695. years; and yet here we see in this family of Spittel no less than ten Generations in the space of about 223. years; which is a great deal more in proportion than in the former case; and I doubt not but frequent observations of this nature might be made in many other families.

A N

ACCOUNT of the OLD FAMILY

O F

A R N P R Y O R.

THIS of Arnpryor having been for a considerable tract of time one of the most reputed families of the name of Buchanan, both upon account of the estate possessed by them, being pretty considerable, as also in regard the

gentlemen themselves were for the most part among the
 st accomplisht of that name. Nevertheless since the
 ddle of the last age, or some little time before, this fa-
 ly is so much decayed, that there can be very little said
 ncerning the same, more than to give some account of
 at it hath been, and of some few cadets now extant
 ereof, and who represent the same. The oldest writes
 this family being either carried off when the last laird
 Arnpryor went to Ireland, or some other way lost, the
 manner of the descent thereof off the family of Buchan-
 cannot be so clearly illustrated as otherwise it might.
 he most clear document for that purpose is the Geneal-
 ical tree of the family of Buchanan, which positively as-
 ts John Buchanan first of Arnpryor to have been second
 n to Walter, fourth of that name, laird of Buchanan,
 d of the lord Graham's daughter, which tree being com-
 sed Anno 1600, the composers thereof might have lived
 or near the latter part of this gentleman's life-time, so
 at the account given thereby may fully satisfy all such as
 e not addicted to criticism or needless scrupulosity. The
 ortion this gentleman obtained from his father, the laird
 Buchanan was the lands of Auchmar, which at his death
 urned to the family of Buchanan, as the custom was of
 penage or tanistry lands, The manner of his obtain-
 g the lands of Arnpryor was pretty singular being
 is.

In the reign of King James IV. and for diverse ages
 fore, the Meinziefes were proprietors of a great part of
 e parish of Kippen and some of the parish of Killearn,
 ough scarce any memory of that name remains in either
 those parishes in this age. A gentleman of that name
 ing laird of Arnpryor, at the above mentioned junct-
 e, who had no children of his own, nor any of his
 ame in these parts, that could pretend any relation
 him, was for some time at variance with one Forrest
 of Carden, a very toping gentleman of Arnpryor's neigh-
 ighbourhood who, upon account of his neighbour Arnpry-
 's circumstances, sent a menacing kind of a message
 him, either to dispoise his estate in his favour voluntarily
 urtherwise he would dispoise him of it by force. Arnpryor
 t being of power to oppose Carden, and being loath to give
 s estate by compulsion to his enemy, judged it the more

proper, as well as honourable method, to dispoſe his eſtate to ſome other gentleman who would counterballance Carden, and would maintain the rightful owner in poſſeſſion thereof during his life. In this exigency he had recourſe to the laird of Buchanan, offering to diſpoſe his eſtate to one of Buchanan's ſons, if he would defend him from any violence offered by Carden. Buchanan readily accepted of the offer, and ſo far undervalued Carden, that he ſent his ſecond ſon, then only a child, without any other guard than his dry nurse, to overſee him, along with Arnpryor. Carden came to Arnpryors houſe with a reſolution to kill him, or oblige him to ſend back Buchanan's ſon, and grant his former demands. Arnpryor having got out of the way, Carden very imperiouſly ordered the woman who attended Buchanan's child, to carry him back forthwith whence he came, otherwiſe he would burn Arnpryor's houſe, and them together. The woman replied, that ſhe would not deſert the houſe for any thing he durſt do, telling him withall, if he offered the leaſt violence, it would be revenged to his coſt. This ſtout reply was ſomewhat damping to Carden, who at the ſame time reflecting, that he would not only be obnoxious to the laws for any violent meaſures he ſhould take, but alſo to enmity with Buchanan, which he was by no means able to ſupport, therefore followed the ſafeſt courſe, by deſiſting for the future either to moleſt Arnpryor or fruſtrate his deſtination, ſo that his adopted heir enjoyed his eſtate without the leaſt impediment after his death.

This John Buchanan of Auchmar and Arnpryor was afterwards termed King of Kippen, upon the following account King James V. a very ſociable debonair prince reſiding at Stirling, in Buchanan of Arnpryors time carriers were very frequently paſſing along the common road being near Arnpryors houſe, with neceſſaries for the uſe of the King's family, and he having ſome extraordinary occaſion, ordered one of theſe carriers to leave his load at his houſe and he would pay him for it; which the carrier reſuſed to do, telling him he was the king's carrier, and his load for his Maſteſtie's uſe, to which Arnpryor ſeemed to have ſmall regard, compelling the carrier in the end to leave his load, telling him, if King James was King of Scotland he was King of Kippen, ſo that it was ſo

nable he should share with his neighbour King, in some of these loads so frequently carried that road. The carrier representing this usage, and telling the story, as Arnpryor spoke it, to some of the King's servants, it came at length to his Majesty's ears, who shortly thereafter with few attendants came to visit his neighbouring King, who was in the mean time at dinner. King James having sent a servant to demand access, was denied the same by a tall fellow with a Battel-ax, who stood porter at the gate, telling, there could be no access till dinner was over. This answer not satisfying the King, he sent to demand access a second time, upon which he was desired by the porter to desist, otherwise he would find cause to repent his rudeness. His Majesty finding this method would not do, desired the porter to tell his master that the goodman of Ballageich desired to speak with the King of Kippen. The porter telling Arnpryor so much, he in all humble manner came and received the King, and having entertained him with much sumptuousness and jollity, became so agreeable to King James, that he allowed him to take so much of any provision he found carrying that road as he had occasion for; and seeing he made the first visit, desired Arnpryor in a few days to return him a second at Stirling, which he performed, and continued in very much favour with the King always thereafter being termed King of Kippen while he lived.

Arnpryor had also the lands of Gartartan, by which he was sometimes designed, particularly he is so designed in a charter in his favour by John commendator of Inchmahomho, of certain lands called Hornhaugh. He obtained a charter of the lands of Brachern from John M'Nair, Hector thereof, dated in the year 1650. There is a certain additional account that the lands of Brachern after Arnpryor obtained right thereto, were violently possessed by the M'Tormad, Captain of a company of out-laws, who with his associates, in number twenty-four, coming to a tavern in Drymen parish, at a place called Chapelairoch, Arnpryor upon notice thereof, came in the night-time to the tavern, accompanied with some few horse-men, and finding those outlaws overcome with liquor and sleep made fast the door of the house where they lay, and then set fire to it, all therein being either burnt or killed. He

afterwards gave the lands of Brachern with those of Castlely to one of his sons. This brave gentleman, with diverse others of his name, being killed at the battel of Pinkie, in Queen Mary's Minority, he was succeeded by

Andrew, his eldest son, as is clear by charter in his favour and of John Buchanan, his son and apparent heir of the lands of Arnpryor, dated in the year 1560. There is also a charter by Bartholomew Bane in favour of the said Andrew of the Milatoun of Bochylyvie, dated in the year 1557. Andrew had two sons, John his successor, Walter to whom his father disponed the Milntoun, or as others write Hiltoun of Bochylyvie.

There is little account to be had of John third laird of Arnpryor, or his successors for two descents, upon account of the loss of the principal writings of that family. The last of these who was in possession of Arnpryor was John who sold those lands to Sir John laird of Buchanan and were by him disponed to John Buchanan of Mochall of Lenny's family, and Grandfather to Francis Buchanan now of Arnpryor.

John Buchanan who sold Arnpryor, having gone to Ireland was killed by the Irish in the year 1641. He had two son, William and David, who both died without issue. He had also three daughters; Dorothy first married to Robert Buchanan, one of King Charles I. his brothers. To him she had two daughters, both married in Ireland. She was afterwards married to Colonel Hublethorn, an Englishman, governor of Waterford. She had to him one son, Captain Hublethorn, and some daughters. Arnpryor's second daughter was Alice married to Cuninghame of Trinbeg. The third, Anna, married to Cunningham of Finnick.

This last Arnpryor had two brethren, Mr. David gentleman of great learning, of whom I shall speak afterwards. And Captain William, a gentleman of very great courage, and had the greatest art and dexterity in managing a sword, of any of his time. He killed an Italian in Dublin in presence of the lord lieutenant, and other nobility of that kingdom; having gone through most of the nations in Europe, always having had the victory of the encountered, with Captain William being one

Ennerkeithing, a certain English officer, when the two armies advanced near to one another, stepped forth, and challenged any of the Scottish army to exchange a few blows with him. The challenge was accepted by Captain William, who though a very little man of person, did in a trice kill that English Champion. This Captain William resided mostly in Ireland, in which kingdom his progeny continued.

The first cadet of the family of Arnpryor was Duncan, 1st son to John Buchanan first of Arnpryor, in whose favour his father disposed the lands of Brachern, in Buchanan parish. He was succeeded by Duncan his son, who purchased from James Drummond of Inverpafray the lands of Cashly, and Gartinstarry, as is clear by charter of these lands in his favour, dated in the year 1468. Duncan's daughter and heiress, Margaret, married her cousin, John Buchanan of Hiltoun, or Milntoun of Bochylvie to whom she conveyed all her father's interest.

The second cadet of the family was Walter, 2^d son to Andrew Buchanan, the second of Arnpryor, to whom his father disposed the Milntoun of Bochylvie. His son John married the heiress of Cashlie and Brachern, as already mentioned. He was killed at the Conflict of Glenfroon, betwixt Luss and the McGrigor's. He left two sons, John and Andrew. John the 2^d of Bochylvie and Cashly, sold the lands of Brachern to one Duncan M'Pharlan. This John had two sons, (Duncan, who sold the lands of Cashly except Gartinstarry) and Andrew, who purchased the lands of Ballachneck. Duncan had two sons, John, late of Gartinstarry; who had two sons, James now of Gartinstarry, Representer of the family of Arnpryor, and John Saltman in Glasgow. Andrew of Ballachneck, had two sons, John, father to Moses Buchanan of Ballachneck, and George at present in Ballachneck. Andrew second brother to John late Gartinstarry, purchased the lands of Nenbold and Provanstoun, being designed by the latter. Andrew second son to John 1st of Cashlie, who went to Ireland, was ancestor to John, Andrew, and William, with others residing near Dungivan in the County of Derry. There are also descended off this family Andrew Buchanan Merchant in Borrowstouness; James Buchanan Wright in Edinburgh, and John Buchanan Merchant in England,

with Robert Buchanan Cordiner in Glasgow, and the Progeny of Duncan Buchanan, Notar in Arnmuir, and others in Kippen parish.

AN

ACCOUNT of the FAMILY

OF

D R U M I K I L L.

THE Estate of Drumikill, with a great many other lands in the east parts of the paroch of Drymen, (as far as a traditional account may be relied on) did of old belong to the name of Arral, which name, in the Minority of King David Bruce, having associated with the enemies of their Prince, and country, they, upon the reduction of their adherents, not only continued obstinate in their rebellion, but in further aggravation of their guilt committed diverse other insolencies, which in the end gave just cause for their whole lands being forfeited, and letters of fire and sword being directed against them. The execution of these letters being committed to the laird of Buchanan, he did, with no small difficulty and blood-shed bring the surviving remainder of these Arrals to justice. Among the number of these, was Thomas Arral of Drumikill, commonly termed Taus na Dunnach, or Thomas the mischievous. The King is said to have offered this gentleman a pardon at the place of execution, which he refused, disdaining to live after so many of his name, who had lost their lives through his influence and in his quarrel. After the subversion of these Arrals, Buchanan in reward of his service against them, obtained Drumikill, easter and wester Ballats, and some other parts of their lands, lying most contiguous to his own estate, which the lairds of Buchanan retained in their own hands, till the one half of Drumikill, with easter Ballat, was given to Carbeth's ancestor, as the other half, with wester Ballat, was given to

Drumikill's at the times the ancestors of these two families came off that of Buchanan.

There is a current tradition, that the laird of Buchanan gave the half of the estate of Drumikill, with wester Ballat, and some other lands, formerly belonging to the Arrals to one of his sons long before the ancestor of the present family of Drumikill came of Buchanan's family, and that Thomas the first of this present race for his first lady married the heiress of the principal person of the old family. And that which somewhat favours this account, is, that the ancestors of the Buchanan's of Drumhead, and wester Ballat, though always reputed cadets of Drumikill, can produce some evidents of their lands not long posterior to the most ancient now in custody of Drumikill. But having found no document either among the late Buchanan or Drumikill's evidences that can in any measure clear his allegation, I must leave it undetermined, though it be no way improbable, if there had been any such evidences, the same might by some contingency or other be lost, as are a great many of these of Buchanan, and the whole of Baron M'Auslin's most ancient writes. However this

The first of the present family of Drumikill, that is recorded by the genealogical tree of Buchanan, and evidences of Drumikill, is Thomas Buchanan, son to Patrick, first of that name laird of Buchanan, and of Galbraith, heiress of Killearn, Bamoir, and Auchinreoch, his lady. The first document relating to this Thomas is a disposition to him by Finnoyfe M'Aulay, Heiress of a little tenement in Drymen, called Croftewer, in which disposition he designed an honourable person, Thomas Buchanan brother German to Walter Buchanan of That-ilk the said disposition being dated in the year 1482. There is a resignation by John Blair of Adamtoun, in the hands of William lord Graham, of the lands of Middle Led Lewan, now Moss for new infestment to be given of these lands to Thomas Buchanan of Balleun, brother German to Walter Buchanan of That-ilk, dated in the year 1484. Procurators to the resignation are Walter Buchanan of That-ilk, Patrick Colchoun of Glyn, and John Nenbolg of That-ilk. There is a charter also of Balleun by Walter laird

of Buchanan in favour of this Thomas some little time before this of Moss, in the same year. There is also charter by Matthew Earl of Lennox in favour of this Thomas designed of Balleun, of that part of the half lands of Drumikill not formerly disposed, called Browster Croft, of date 1491. The same Thomas grants charter of the half lands of Drumikill to Robert Buchanan his son in fee, with reservation of his own, and Geils Cuninghame, his spouse's life-rents dated in the year 1495. This Thomas upon the death of Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, his Uncle, obtained the lands of Gartincaber which he and his successors retained possession of, untill Carbeth sold his half of Drumikill to the proprietor of the other half of that estate; upon which occasion Carbeth re-obtained the beneficial tack of Gartincaber, of which a cadet of his family is now in possession. And this seems to be the ground of the error into which some have run, concerning the ancestors of these two families being the same, in regard two Thomas's whose age differed so little, were proprietors of Gartincaber, and sometimes designed thereby Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth's resignation of the half lands of Drumikill, in the hands of James Halden of Glengeis, superior thereof, and Glengeis's confirmation of these lands in favour of Robert Buchanan, are dated in the year 1565. Thomas Buchanan first of Drumikill was married to Geils Cuninghame, daughter to Cuninghame of Drumquhassil; and by her as far as can be collected, he had four sons, that came to age; Robert, his successor Thomas afterwards of Moss, William of Baturich, now Drumhead, and John of Drumdash, afterwards Camoch oill, and wester Ballat.

To Thomas first of Drumikill succeeded his son, Robert, as is evident by the charters in his favour of the lands of Drumikill, as also by charter in his favour of Spittel of Finnick, with boat and boat land of Catter, by Matthew Earl of Lennox, dated at the Earl's ancient mansion house of middle Catter, in the year 1505. This Robert was married to Margaret Hay, of what family not mentioned, and by her had two sons, Thomas his eldest, who, by anything that can be found, was married to Logy of Thairilk's daughter. This Thomas was not entered to any of his father's estate, having died young, and long before

ther, he being only mentioned as procurator in a feasin
 of Robert his father, by designation of Thomas Buchanan
 primogenitus, or eldest son of Robert Buchanan of Drum-
 mikill. Robert's 2d. son was John, ancestor of Buchanan.
 wester Cameron, Thomas last mentioned left two sons,
 Robert and Walter.

Robert eldest son to the said Thomas, was served heir to
 his Grandfather, Robert Buchanan of Drumikill, by de-
 signation of his Nephew, and apparent heir, in the year
 1518. He died unmarried, at least without issue, and was
 succeeded by his brother Walter, as testifies a precept of
 clare constat and charter thereon, in favour of him, and
 Janet Buchanan his spouse, in life-rent. and Thomas
 heir son, in fee of the lands of Drumikill dated 1536. I
 find this Walter mentioned in a bond of an hundred merks
 due to John Lennox of Branshogle, by Graham of Fintry,
 Cunningham of Glengarnock, and Galbraith of Balgair.
 principals, Earl of Glencairn, Cunningham of Drumquassie,
 and Walter Buchanan of Drumikill, Cautioners, all in one
 bond, and subscribed by two Nottars, in regard none of all
 the principals, or Cautioners could write, except Fintry
 and Drumikill. This bond was dated in the year 1537,
 which being in the time when Popery prevailed in this
 nation, and a consummate ignorance of all manner of learn-
 ing it is not to be wondered at that so many Laicks should
 not be able to write, when I have even heard from a gen-
 tleman of very good repute, that he had perused a write
 of date near that time, in which two of the monks of Paisley
 were inserted witnesses, for whom the Nottar was obliged
 to sign, in regard these two clergymen were ignorant of
 letters. Walter Buchanan of Drumikill was first marri-
 ed to Janet Buchanan, daughter to Walter Buchanan of
 Spittel, by whom he had Thomas his successor. He had
 for his 2d. lady a daughter of Kinross of Kippenross, and
 had by her one son William who was afterwards laird of
 Ross.

To Walter succeeded his son Thomas, as is clear by the
 charter already mentioned, with diverse others. He was
 first married to Logan of Balvey's daughter, secondly to
 Stirling of Glorat's daughter, Of these marriages he had
 three sons, William his successor, Walter of Connachra,
 and James his successor,

Thomas was succeeded by his son William, who married Semple of Fulwoods daughter, by whom he had three sons, Walter his successor, Thomas, and George, which last two went to Ireland, where diverse of their Progeny lived in good circumstances. He had also one daughter, married to Kincaid of Auchinreoch.

Walter succeeded his father William, and was married to Hamilton of Kinglassy's daughter. By her he had two sons, William first of Craigievairn, and Dougal of Gartincaber.

To Walter succeeded his son William, who was married to Cuningham of Boquhan's daughter. He had with her three sons, John, William and Walter. The two last left no Issue. * This William sold the estate of Drumikill to his Cousin, Captain William Buchanan, 2d. son to William Buchanan first of Ross and afterwards purchased from my lord Napier the lands of Craigievairn. by which he and his successors were afterwards designed.

To William first designed Craigievairn, succeeded his son John, who married Cuningham of Trinbeg's daughter, and had by her one son, William his successor, and one daughter, married to Lieutenant James Hamilton brother to Hamilton of Bardowie.

William present Craigievairn, married Hamilton of Bardowie's daughter and hath by her a very numerous issue.

The first cadet of the family of Drumikill was Thomas Buchanan, 2d. son to Thomas Buchanan first of Drumikill who obtained the lands of Moss. He married Agnes Herriot, daughter to Herriot of Trabrown, and had by her three sons. Of these was Patrick, sent to the king of Denmark, to require that Hephurn Earl of Bothwell (then prisoner in that kingdom) should be sent into Scotland to be punished for Darnlies murder. this Patrick had no male Issue, so that the Moss, by virtue of some certain clause in his father Patrick's charter of the same, returned to the laird of Drumikill or was purchased by him. Thomas of Moss's other two sons were Alexander Buchanan of Ibert, and the Great Mr GEORGE BUCHANAN.

There are some of opinion, that Patrick, Alexander and Mr. GEORGE, were sons of Thomas, eldest son

Robert, second Drumikill, But this supposition is clearly
 verthrown by a charter among Drumikill's evidents later
 perused by me, which had escaped me upon my first per
 usal of them, being a charter by William Earl of Montrose
 to Thomas Buchanan Brother German to Robert Buchan
 an of Drumikill, as nearest heir to Thomas Buchanan
 his pupilus that is as I take it, his Nephew or brother's son
 of the lands of Moss. So that the Moss being then the ap
 parance or second son's portion of the family of Drumikill,
 and this Thomas being the only 2d. son existing at that
 time, obtained these lands, at least during his own life
 time, as the custom of such lands was then, and for a long
 time thereafter. For further Illustration of this matter, I
 have seen in the hands of George Buchanan of Bellachruin
 real successor of Alexander Buchanan of Ibert and con
 sequently representer of the family of Moss, a discharge
 by Walter Buchanan of Drumikill to Alexander Buchan
 an of Ibert, his Cousin, and emm, discharging his intro
 duction for some years with the rents of a part of the es
 tate of Drumikill. Which Walter by authentick docu
 ments already mentioned is found to be son to Thomas
 younger of Drumikill, and Grand-child to Robert. And
 Alexander of Ibert, by the evidences of Gartcalderland,
 and others, is known to be son to Buchanan of Moss, and
 brother to Mr. George. Whereas if he, and Mr. George
 had been sons to Thomas younger of Drumikill, they had
 undoubtedly been designed brethren to Walter of Drumi
 kill, Granter of the said discharge, and the term of Cou
 sin, and emm, had been utterable unsuitable and nonsen
 sical, the word emm importing an Uncle, or Grand-Un
 cle's son, which was the real relation of these two gentle
 men to the said Walter Buchanan of Drumikill.

Thomas of Moss's 2d. son was Alexander Buchanan of
 Ibert, who had two sons, the eldest of whom was Mr.
 Thomas Buchanan as is clear by charter of Ibert in his fa
 vour, by Mr. Thomas Archibald, vicar of Drymen, of
 the year 1567. years. He became Lord privy seal, upon de
 mission of that office by his Uncle, Mr. George. He mar
 ried a daughter of the 2d. marriage, of John, laird of Buc
 chan, by whom he had two daughters, the eldest mar
 ried to Patrick Buchanan, of Auchmar, the second to Cap
 tain Henry Cuninghame. John 2d. son to Alexander of I-

bert, acquired the lands of Ballachruin, being ancestor of George Buchanan of Ballachruin, whose brethren were Moses Buchanan merchant, and Arthur wright in Glasgow, and William who left one son George, who went abroad. There are also descended of this family Buchanan lately of Harperstoun, Buchanan portioner of Cleber, with some others.

Thomas of Moss's 3d. son was the said Mr. George Buchanan; of whom, being an honour to our name and nation, I shall give a large account, after having finished my account of the family of Drumikill.

The next cadet of the family of Drumikill to that of Moss was William Buchanan, of Baturich, 3d. son of Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill. The first lands obtained after he came off that family were those of Meikle Baturich in Kilmaronock parish. He married one of the names of Macaulay, Heiress of Blairhenachan, now Drumhead in the parish of Cardross, and shire of Dumbarton, as appears by charter in favour of the said William Buchanan dated in the year 1530. The genealogical tree of the family of Buchanan asserts this William to have been married to Arncaple's daughter; but it seems this Macaulay of Blairhenachan, whose heiress he married, was son of the family of Arncaple, so that the error is not very considerable. William first of Blairhenachan's successor was Robert who obtained a charter of these lands from Alexander Macaulay of Arncaple, dated in the year 1551. This Robert made an excampion with Haldan of Glennegeis of the lands of Baturich with those of Blair whoish, in possession of which Drumhead continues. Robert above mentioned, had three sons; Robert, his successor, Mungo first of Tullicheun; and John, or as others say with no less probability, Thomas first of Drumhead.

Robert second Blairhenachan was succeeded by his son of the same name who had two sons, Archibald, his successor; and Robert, who went to Ireland, and resided in Glenmaqueen in the county of Derry. He had two sons, Archibald, and George. Archibald, the eldest of the sons, married his cousin-german, heiress of Blairhenachan, the title of which he changed into that of Drumhead, yet retained. He was father to Archibald, now

Drumhead, who is married to Anderson of Stobcrofs's daughter, by whom he hath three sons, and two daughters. His eldest son, Archibald Buchanan younger of Drumhead is married to Gilbert Buchanan of Bankel's daughter. James and George his other two sons, both Merchants in Glasgow, are unmarried. His eldest daughter is married to Robert Buchanan writer in Glasgow. His other daughter is unmarried. Drumhead had two sisters, the eldest married to Napier of Ballikinrain, the youngest to Buchanan of Balfunning.

The first Cadet of Drumhead's family is Buchanan of Tullichewn. Mungo Buchanan, 2d. son to Robert second Blairhenachen, who purchased the Spittels of Cretingaws from the Dennistons co-heiresses of these Spittels; he one part thereof from the one of these, with consent of Thomas Buchanan, her husband, who seems to be brother to the said Mungo, in the year 1603. the other half of these Spittels from the other heiress, in the year 1605. in which year he got charter of confirmation of the Spittels from James Dennistoun of Colgrain, superior thereof. Mungo's successor was Robert, who obtained first, a tack and after a feu-charter from Lodowick duke of Lennox, of the lands of meikle Tullichewn. This Robert had two sons, Robert his successor, and William, who acquired Stuckrodger. Robert of Tullichewn had one son, Mungo who had four sons, Robert his successor; James, who acquired a part of little Tullichewn, and had Issue; Mungo writer in Edinburgh, who purchased Hilton and Auchintorly, and left Issue; and William, now in Tullichewn.

Thomas youngest brother of Mungo first of Tullichewn, and third son to Robert second Blairhenachen, acquired a feu, or wedset right of the lands of meikle Drumfad in Glenfroon. His son was called John designed of Drumfad which lands this John, or rather his son of the same name sold being ancestor to John Buchanan of Cattermiln in the parish of Kilmarnock, and others.

There are also divers of the family of Drumhead besides these mentioned, who reside in the Parishes of Dumbarton, and Bonneil. William, of Stuckrodger above named, had one son, William, who mostly resided at St.

Ninias, who had two sons, William who left one son; and James who went abroad.

The next cadet of Drumhead's family was Walter ordinarily termed Walter in Drymen, because he resided the most part of his time in that village. Having no manner of document to testify the time and manner of the descent of this Walter of that of Drumhead, I must leave the same undetermined, though he is always reputed, as also owned by his progeny to be a cadet of the said family. This Walter had two sons, John, and Walter, both notaries. John had three sons, Walter the eldest, for whom he purchased the lands of Moss, being Grandfather to the present Walter Buchanan of Moss, and father to John Buchanan of Carloun. John the notary's 2d. son was John Grandfather to Archibald Buchanan of Balfunning, and father to John Buchanan of little Croy. his 3d. son was William, who had one son who never married. Walter Drymen's second son Walter went to Argyle-shire and settled in Melfort, in that shire, in which, and Life more diverse of his race continue yet. Some others came thence, and settled in Drymen parish and other places.

The last Cadet of the family of Drumhead, is George the present Drumhead's Uncle. He resided the most of his time near Rapho in the county of Derry in Ireland. He purchased a pretty good interest in that kingdom. He was a gentleman of a very good character, and very much esteemed in that place. He had two sons, the eldest succeeded to his interest, the youngest was a Clergyman.

The third cadet of the family of Drumikill, was John fourth son to Thomas first of Drumikill, who for patrimony got a beneficial tack of Drumdash in Drymen parish. He was killed by the Buchanans of Cashill, and succeeded by his son Walter, who sold Drumdash, and obtained a tack of Camochoil, and purchased the Spittel of Westerballat. He had two sons, John, and Duncan. John, his eldest son, had no male issue the beneficial tack of Camochoil by that means fell to his daughters. The eldest of these being married to one Blair, conveyed with her the Camochoil. John's brother obtained the heritage of the Spittel's with tack of Westerballat. I find this John

last mentioned inserted witness in a breive, directed to Patrick de Buchanan, sheriff of Stirling, for infesting of Robert Buchanan, Nephew and heir to Robert Buchanan of Drumikill. Duncan the said John's Brother was ancestor to Patrick Buchanan of Wester Ballat, who had three sons, John the eldest, who had issue; Mr Thomas writer in Edinburgh; and Duncan merchant in London. Of this family is descended John Buchanan in Hiltoun of Bochlyvie; Patrick Buchanan, merchant at Kippen Kirk, with some others in these parts. There are also divers of this family in the countys of Antrim, and Down in Ireland.

The fourth cadet of the family of Drumikill was John of Cameron, 2d, son to Robert second of Drumikill. He was married to Denniestoun of Auchindinan's daughter. He obtained the lands of Wester Cameron in tack; his son having afterwards purchast the same in heritage, which was sold by Walter, Grand-father to the present William in Cameron, to Drumikill. There are few or none of this family remaining, except William now in Cameron, who hath three sons, Walter, William, and John, all married. William had a brother called George who went abroad.

There was one Angus Buchanan of Finnicktenent, reputed a cadet of Drumikill, and if so, behoved to be a 3d. son of Robert second laird of Drumikil. The last of that family went to Ireland, more than a year ago. There being no account whether any of that race be remaining in that kingdom or not, there is no great occasion to insist too much upon the descent of the same.

The fifth cadet of Drumikil was William Buchanan of Ross's, 2d. son to Walter fourth laird of Drumikil; his Mother being Kinross of Kippenross's daughter. He married John Buchanan in Gartincaber's daughter, by whom he had three son's, John, his successor, Captain William, and George; also three daughters, the eldest married to Cunningham of Trinbeg, the 2d. to Buchanan of Auchmar, the 3d, to Buchanan of Carbeth. He purchased the lands of Ross from the Earl of Glencairn, and was succeeded by John, his son who was thrice married, first to Cuninghame of Drumquhassle's daughter, and had

by her one son, and two daughters. The eldest of these daughters was married to Andrew laird of M'pharlan, being mother to the late John laird of M'Pharlane. The other daughter was married to Robert Taylor of Manfield and had issue. John of Ross was secondly married to Crawford of Kilbirnie's daughter, relict to Lindsay of Balquharrage. He had with her one son, William, 2d. laird of Drumikill of that race, and one daughter married to Edward Buchanan of Spittel. He had for third lady Anna Bickerton, with whom he had issue.

Captain William 2d. son to William first of Ross was thrice married, but had no issue. He purchased the estate of Drumikill from his cousin William, eighth laird thereof; and because he had no issue of his own, disposed that estate to his nephew William Buchanan, 2d. son to John of Ross, the Captains eldest brother.

This William of Drumikill married a daughter of Macaulay of Arncliffe and had with her three sons, William who died unmarried; Archibald now of Drumikill and George who had no issue, also one daughter married to lieutenant Walter Bontein, brother to the laird of Airdoch, who had issue, Archibald present Drumikill married Jean Buchanan heiress of Ross, daughter of James Buchanan of Ross, his Uncle. and of Margery Stirling daughter to Stirling of Law. With her he had four sons, and four daughters, George 3d. son to William first of Ross, was killed in the year 1645. having no issue.

The sixth cadet of the family of Drumikill was Walter of Conachra in Drymen parish, 2d son to Thomas third of that name, and fifth laird of Drumikill. There are none of his male issue living except Thomas Buchanan of Kirkhouse of Strablane, and his children. The said Walter had one daughter married to John Govean of Drymen, being mother to William Govean of Drumquhassle. The said Thomas had a 3d. son, James who went to Ireland.

The seventh cadet of Drumikill was Thomas 2d son to William sixth laird of Drumikill. He with his brother George, went to Ireland, where their progeny reside.

The last cadet of that family was Dougal Buchanan, son to Walter seventh laird of Drumkil, and brother to William last of that race of Drumkil, and first of Craigievairn. This Dougal acquired lower Gartincaber in Buchanan Parish: he was twice married, having of the first marriage John Buchanan, writer in Ednburgh, of the second marriage Thomas Buchanan, Perriwig-maker in Glasgow.

The old family of Drumikill, of which William Buchanan now of Craigievairn is representer, by any information I can obtain, for armorial bearing carries the bearing of Buchanan; and for distinction, a battle-ax in the lion's dexter paw, pointed towards the chief proper, with helmet in chrest, suiting his quality. The motto, *prosecute per perih.*

The present Buchanan of Drumikil bears Buchanan; and for distinction, in the lion's dexter paw a man's heart proper; his crest, a dexter hand holding a sword. Motto God with my Right.

Buchanan of Drumhead, a cadet of the old family of Drumikil, bears Buchanan for distinction, a bent bow in the lion's sinister paw, and an arrow in his dexter; for crest a sinister hand holding a bent-bow. His motto, *Par fit Fortuna Labori.*

HAVING finished my account of the family of Drumikill, I return according to promise, to give some memoirs of the famous Mr George Buchanan who brought such a mighty accession of honour both to his name and country. It agrees not with my design to give a complete history of this great man, for that would be to give a history of Scotland during the age in which he lived, in the affairs whereof he bore so considerable a part. He was born, (as he himself informs us) in the year 1506. His mother being left a widow, with eight children, did all she could for their education, though under the greatest discouragements. But it was George's peculiar good fortune to be taken notice of by a brother of his mother's, who finding him extremely capable of learning, sent him to Paris, from whence, after about two years stay, he was

obliged to return, by reason of his narrow circumstances, and want of health. After his return he became volunteer in the French troops then in Scotland, but soon falling sick again, went to St. Andrews, and studied Logic under the celebrated John Major. He followed him to France the same year, and after having stayed at Paris two years struggling with his misfortunes, he was called to teach grammar in the College of St. Barbara. This he did for three years. He was brought back into Scotland by a young nobleman, the Earl of Cassils, who had kept him with him five years in Paris. He intended to have returned again into France, but was prevented by the king's appointing him governor to his natural son, the Earl of Murray. He had some time before this wrote a poem which enraged the whole fraternity of the Cordeliers against him, and raised him many enemies, with whose reproaches he was so touched, that he began from thence forward to listen more than ever to the teacher's of the reformation. About this time the King returning from France, made the clergy very uneasy, they being apprehensive, that Queen Magdalen whom he brought along with him, had imbibed the new opinions from her Aunt the Queen of Navarre. But the death of that Prince soon dispelled their fears. Sometime after, a plot was discovered against the King, who upon this found reasons to believe, that the Cordeliers had not discharged their duty to him. He therefore commanded Buchanan to write some verses. Buchanan obeyed without any reluctance but kept within bounds, and made use of ambiguous expressions. The King commanded him to write sharper which was accordingly done in the famous Sylva, which is called Franciscanus. Cardinal Beton hereupon plotted his ruin, and even proceeded so far as to throw him into prison, from whence he escaped by his ingenuity, and fled into England. But matters being in such confusion there that one day the Lutherians were burnt, and the next day the Papists, he thought fit to retire into France, and for fear Cardinal Beton (who was then ambassador at the court) should play him some trick, he privately withdrew from Paris, and went to Bordeaux, whither Andrew Goveanus, a learned Portuguese, invited him. He taught three years there, though not without some dread of the

Cardeliers, and Cardinal Beton, which hadlast written to the Archbishop of Bordeaux to secure him; but that prelate was so kind to discover the matter to some of Buchanan's intimate friends. After this he followed Goveanus to Portugal, who had orders from the King his master to bring him a certain number of persons fit to teach philosophy, and literature in the new university he had founded at Conimbria. All went well as long as Goveanus lived, but he dying soon after the learned men who followed him, particularly Buchanan, were vexed all manner of ways. They ript up his poem against the Cordeliers, and reproached him with eating flesh in Lent, though according to the custom of the country. It was also pretended that in his discourse he had discovered some disgust at the tholick religion. He was thus plagued with them for above a year together, till at last for fear of discovering that they had unjustly harrassed a man of reputation, they confined him for some months to a monastery, in order to be better instructed. It was there he undertook his admirable Paraphrase of the Psalms, which has been since prized at such an inestimable rate by the learned of the world. Having obtained his liberty, he past into England, but quickly returned to France. Some years after he entered into the service of Mareschal de Brissac, and was tutor to his son, Timoleon De Cosse, to whom he has ascribed his incomparable poem de Sphaera. The Mareschal then commanded the French army in Piedmont. Buchanan continued five years in that employment, sometimes in Italy, and sometimes in France. He quitted in 1600. Returning into Scotland after the disturbances occasioned by the faction of the Guises were composed. he went over openly to the communion of the reformed church and was made preceptor to King Jame VI. in the year 1605.

Thus far have we an account of this great man from himself as he wrote and published it in his own life-time. His modesty withheld him from giving us a detail of the great honours and prosperity to which he afterwards arrived. However the histories of that age make it evident, he was for some years in the management of our Scottish Affairs. By being promoted to the post of lord privy seal, he became one of the great officers of state. And his activity in

pushing on reformation gave him such a character with our reformers, that he was chosen by them to preside in one of their general assemblies as moderator, notwithstanding of his being a lay-man.

Yet are these but a small part of his honours compared with that lasting glory he has acquired by his admirable writings. His history of Scotland, both for disposition and purity of language, has been looked upon by all good judges, to come the nearest to the ancients of any performance these latter ages have produced, I know indeed he has been blamed by some people of partiality; but the imputation has never yet been made sufficiently out upon those passages excepted against. He has also been not less censured for maintaining several principles, apprehended to be destructive of government, in his dialogue *Jure Regni apud Scotos*. It is not my business either to justify or condemn him in this matter. Yet thus much may be safely said for him, that he has laid down no general principles of government, but what have been maintained by the greatest legislators and philosophers of antiquity; and that he has been followed in them by several of the most eminent among the modern writers, If to err be a fault, it is always allowed to be an extenuation of it, to err in good company. and this is all I at present shall enlarge on the matter.

Buchanan's Poetical writings have met with a better fate. very few having had the hardiness to detract from the worth of them, and those few that have done it, having gained so little honour by it. He has been admired all Europe, as the many Editions of his works abundantly testify, which, as they are in every body's hands, it would be a very needless piece of presumption in me to give a character of. Nor shall I trouble either myself or the Reader with the numerous encomiums of learned men upon him, but conclude with the single testimony of the great Scalliger, whose praise considering how little he was addicted to bestow it, cannot be considered.

*Imperii fuerat Romani Scotia limes.
Romani Eloquio Scotia finis erit.*

As Scotia's Realm's the Roman power confin'd
So here their rest Rome's arts and language find.

ACCOUNT of the FAMILY

O F

C A R B E T H.

THERE has been a long continued pretension made by the lairds of Drumikill, that the ancestors of this family of Carbeth was a cadet of the family of Drumikill. At what time this pretension was formed, how long continued, or how far acquiesced in, in more ancient times, I cannot positively determine; but am very confident, the late Carbeth, a man pretty well skilled in the genealogy of his own, and other families of his name, did not in the least own any such matter. Though I must own it would be a matter of the greatest difficulty to distinguish these two families, were it not the two charters, after mentioned, being the most ancient pertaining to this family, are very clear of themselves; which notwithstanding does not fully satisfy some of the more nice and critical. For satisfaction of such, I shall here observe a few things, besides what I offered in the account of the family of Drumikill. That which admits of the greatest difficulty in being resolved, and is mostly objected, is a service of William, sixth laird of Drumikill, which I perused among others of the late Buchanan's evidents, by which the said William is served heir to Walter Buchanan, of Gartincaber, great grandfather to the said Walter. So that the first charter of Thomas of Carbeth's ancestor being that of Gartincaber, it is presumed, he was ancestor of both the families. For resolution of this, It is very evident that all openage or tanistrie lands, though always disposed by charter to the second sons of families, did never descend or accresce to their heirs, but did always upon decease of him whom they were first disposed, return again to the principal family, and were by that after the same manner served for and disposed to the next second son of the

same. This is so very demonstrable, by so many instances as need no further confirmation. So that Thomas of Carbeth, being 2d. son to Sir Walter laird of Buchanan, obtained from his eldest brother Patrick the lands of Gartincaber, during life, after whose death, Patrick gave those lands to another Thomas, his 2d. son. or more probably Walter, Patrick's successor, disposed these lands to the same Thomas, his brother being ancestor of the family of Drumikill, as the tree of Buchanan plainly asserts; and by this means the service in favour of William of Drumikill is very right, whereas if he had been served to Carbeth's ancestor, by designation of Gartincaber, he would be a degree further removed than Walter of Drumikill, his great grandfather. Yea the cadets of the family of Drumikill, from the death of Thomas of Carbeth, possess these lands of Gartincaber till the time of this service, immediately after which, Carbeth obtained the beneficial tack of the same, or rather before this time, as is reported, having then obliged Drumikill to serve heir to his ancestor, in order to make his right thereof to Carbeth more valid. For further illustration of this matter, it is plain, Thomas of Carbeth's ancestor obtained the lands of Carbeth in heritage some years before any charter can be produced in favour of Thomas first of Drumikill. So that if these had been one and the same, it cannot be in reason supposed but that he had been designed by Carbeth, in some of these evidents of Drumikill, and Moss, in which he is always mentioned by other designations. Lastly in that resignation by Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth of his half in Drumikill, to Robert Buchanan 2d. Drumikill, Anno, 1505. he is there designed by Carbeth, without the least intimation of any relation betwixt him and the said Robert, whereas if the above mentioned allegation were true, this Thomas the disponent behoved to be Robert's father which could not miss to be specified on this occasion; whereas Robert's father in his disposition to him of the other half of Drumikill, in the year 1495, is there designed Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill ten years before the date of this other write. So that it is very clear, Thomas first of Carbeth and Thomas of Drumikill, were two different Persons, the first being Uncle to the latter, and that Thomas, who

disponed his part to Robert, was cousin-german to the first Thomas of Drumikil.

Judging that by what I have here and elsewhere advanced, I have put this matter in a clearer light than hitherto the same has been done; I shall proceed to the account of the family of Carbeth. The first charter I find relating to the same, is a charter by Patrick, first of that name laird of Buchanan, of the lands of Gartincaber, dated in the year 1461, by which it is clear that the said Thomas was 2d. or 3d. son to Sir Walter. third of that name laird of Buchanan, his mother being daughter of Murdoch duke of Albany. This Thomas was the first who acquired Carbeth as appears by a charter granted by John Halden of Glengeis to an honourable person, Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber, of meikle Carbeth dated in the year 1476. There is no record to testify into what family this Thomas was married, but it is pretty clear he had two sons, Thomas and John, to whom he gave the benecial tack of easter Ballat which with Balvill and Kepdourie, the two last being confirmed by charter of Carbeth seem to have been a part of the Arral's lands though no evidents concerning the same if any such were they are now extant,

To Thomas first of Carbeth succeeded his son Thomas who gave away his half of the lands of Drumikill to Robert Buchanan laird of the other half thereof, in the year 1505. as is already mentioned. Thomas the second's marriage is as little known as the first, if he was married at all, however he seems to have lived a considerable time, having outlived his second brother John, and at length he died without issue.

Thomas Buchanan, son and heir to the deceas'd John Buchanan in easter Ballat, as nearest heir to his Uncle, Thomas of Carbeth obtained charter from John Haldan of Glengeis in favour of himself, and Janet Buchanan his wife in life-rent, and of Thomas Buchanan his son in fee of the lands of Carbeth in the year 1555. This Thomas the third of Carbeth is said to have been first married to a daughter of Douglas of Maines, by whom he had Thomas his successor; and for his second wife, was married to a daughter of the laird of Buchanan. By her he had five sons and one daughter, married to Grigor Mac-

grigor Glengyle's ancestor. The sons were John, Walter, William Archibald and Robert.

Thomas third of Carbeth was succeeded by his son of the same name, of whose marriage there is no account, nor of that of his successor being also Thomas, fifth of that name of Carbeth, who had one daughter married to Galbraith of Balgair, and was succeeded by his son.

Thomas sixth of that name. He married a daughter of Adam Colchoun Merchant in Dumbartoun, said to be a son of Lufs's, her mother being Lindsay of Bonneill's daughter. He had by her two sons, John his successor, and Walter.

John first of that name, succeeded his father Thomas, he married a daughter of William Buchanan of Rose and had by her two sons, John his successor and Moses of Glyn, also two daughters, the eldest married to James Forrester of Polder, the youngest to John Brice Nottar.

John second of that name, succeeded to his father. He was first married to Cleland of Wardhead's daughter, by whom he had two daughters. The eldest of these was married to John Collender of Westertoun, the other to Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan, Carbeth was secondly married to Margaret Steven, heiress of easter Catter, and Finnick tenont; by her he had two sons, John his successor, and Moses of Glyn's; also one daughter, married to Buchanan of Auchmar.

John third of that name, of Carbeth, succeeded to his father. He married Stirling of Kippendavie's daughter by whom he had two sons, William his heir, and Moses and one daughter unmarried. William Buchanan younger of Carbeth is married to Kincaid of Auchinreoch's daughter by whom he had issue.

The first cadet of the family of Carbeth is Buchanan in Gartfarrand, in Drymen paroch, whose ancestor seems to have been son to Thomas first of Carbeth, having obtained a beneficial tack from the lord Drummond, the proprietor of Gartfarrand, in which and other parts of that country diverse of that race continue as yet.

The second cadet of the family of Carbeth is Buchanan of easter Ballat, his ancestor being John 2d. son to Thomas first of Carbeth. And although Thomas eldest son to this John, fell into the interest of Carbeth, and left

brother William in possession of Ballat, yet it seems he did not quit the benefit of the tack of Ballat to his brother. All the same was sold off by Thomas, successor to the above Thomas to Walter Buchanan, son to the said William. I find this William who may be accounted ancestor of the present family of Ballat, mentioned in a discharge for 500 merks Scots by Semple of Craighat to Buchanan of Arnyor, for which it seems this William was cautioner, the date of which discharge was in the year 1576. That which clears the conveyance of the tack of Ballat of Carbeth is a submission betwixt Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth and Walter Buchanan in easter Ballat, who refer any difference betwixt them in relation to Ballat to the determination of John Buchanan in Ballacondachy, John M'Lachlan of Auchintroig, and Duncan Buchanan of Brachern, upon Carbeth's part, and William in Baturich, and John Buchanan Burges in Dumbartoun, his brother, with Andrew Galbraith in Tomdarroch, upon Walter in Ballat's part, with Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill, oversman. These Judges decerned the said Walter to pay four hundred merks Scots to Carbeth for his pretension to Ballat, and decerned Carbeth to maintain Walter's possession of these lands, and warrant him at the hands of his brethren and all others. This submission is dated in the year 1594. And decret was past thereon in January 1595, there being great many other persons of repute present, besides parties who were obliged to sign by a Nottar. For any thing I can find, this Walter had two sons, William who succeeded his father in Ballat, and Duncan who acquired the Duchless. William also had two sons, William, his successor, and John, Merchant in Stirling. William third of that name of Ballat, had three sons, John, Walter, and Alexander. John of Ballat had four sons, William his successor, Walter now in Ballat, John and Patrick Merchants in Glasgow. William late of Ballat's successor is John present Ballat.

Of Duncan the first Cadet of Ballat is descended Buchanan of Duchless, Buchanan lately of mid Cashlie, Buchanan in little Kep, with diverse others. John Buchanan, Merchant in Stirling, was father to Mr. John Buchanan, present minister of the Gospel in Covington, in the shire of Lanerk; who with two sons, Mr. John a probationer,

and Mr. George, student of theology in Glasgow. Alexander, and Walter, sons to William Buchanan in Ballachulish, had male issue; as hath also Patrick Buchanan Merchant in Glasgow, being Uncle to the present Ballat, John Buchanan, Uncle, hath no issue, nor has Walter his other Uncle, any male issue.

The third cadet of the family of Carbeth was John, first son of the second marriage to Thomas, third of the name of Carbeth. This John obtained the tack of Gartincaber. He had two sons, George and Walter; and two daughters, the eldest married to William Buchanan first of Ross, the other, to one M^r. Auslan, George had four sons, his eldest John, for whom his father acquired the lands of Blairluis. John had two sons, George who went to Ireland, and William. George sold Blairluis to his brother William, now of Blairluis, who hath two sons, George younger of Blairluis, and John Merchant in England. George who had sold Blairluis, hath four sons; John, and William, who reside in the county of Tyrone; George who resides in Munster, and Thomas in the county of Donegall. John first of Gartincaber's second son was Walter, who had no male issue. John had an illegitimate son, Thomas, who went to Ireland and had one son, John, whose only son, George in Glenmalur, queen had four sons, John, William, Matthew and George, who reside mostly in the Counties of Derry, and Donegall. George of Gartincaber's second son, George was father to Thomas Buchanan in Creitchael in Buchanan parish. He had another son, Andrew father to George, and Patrick Buchanan in Ledrigh in Buchanan parish. George's third son was Thomas who purchased the heritage a part of Gartincaber. He had two sons William who acquired Ardoch in Kilmaronock parish, and George late of Gartincaber, who left four sons, John now of Gartincaber, Thomas Merchant in England, Douglas and Robert. George's fourth son was Andrew, who had three sons, two of these having gone to Ireland, and one residing in Drymen parish. George had also a daughter married to Andrew Buchanan, of Gattachrain.

Thomas of Carbeth's second son of the second marriage was Walter, who obtained a tack of Ballendeorn in Buchanan parish. He had one son John, who from his low

ture, was termed John Beg, or little John. His posterity reside in the parishes Balfron and Drymen; the third son of that marriage was William, who obtained the estate of Blairnabod in the parish of Drymen; his posterity resided mostly in Blairnabod as yet, as also in other parts of the parishes of Drymen and Buchanan. There was also one Archibald a great grand-child of the said William, residing in good circumstances in Virginia; and there is a brother of his in the Dutch service. The fourth of these sons was Archibald, who had one son, John, a writer in Edinburgh, whose posterity for any thing I can discover, reside in Malcalder. The fifth son was Robert, who had only one illegitimate son ancestor to some Buchanans for some time in Salloch, now in other parts of Buchanan parish.

The next cadet to these mentioned of the family of Carbeth is Walter Buchanan, first of Boquhan, of the name and manner of whose descent off that of Carbeth I am not well assured. I find him obtain a charter from Sir John Buchanan of That-ilk, of the lands of meikle Boquhan, being designed Walter Buchanan in Drumquassle. The said charter is dated in the year 1623. He had two sons, Thomas of Boquhan and John who purchast Shenglish in Kilmaronock paroch. Thomas of Boquhan had one son who left issue, being Walter, who married Lennox of Branshogle's daughter, by whom he had one son Thomas, who hath three sons Walter, John, and George. James and William Lennox dying without issue, the interest off Branshogle fell to Thomas of Boquhan's eldest son Walter, now in possession thereof. John of Shenglish had four sons, Walter, who had one son, Walter, now of Shenglish; George who purchast Ledrismore, leaving one son William, now of Ledrismar, John's third son was James, who acquired middle Catter. His fourth son was John, in little Tullichewen.

The next cadet of the said family is Walter, 2d. son to Thomas, sixth or last of that name of Carbeth. He had one son James Buchanan, portioner of Cairnock in Dunfermline.

The next cadet to this Walter is Moses Buchanan of Dalrymple, brother to the late John Buchanan of Carbeth.

He left only one daughter married to Dennistoun Colgrain.

The last cadet is Moses Buchanan of Glyns, brother to the present Buchanan of Carbeth, who is married to daughter of Mr. Archibald Govean of Drumquhasle, to whom he hath issue.

Buchanan of Carbeth bears Buchanan; and for distinction, a dagger in the lion's dexter paw, pointed upward or towards the chief, proper. For crest a helmet suiting his station. Motto, *Audacia et Industria*.

AN

ACCOUNT of the FAMILY

OF

L E N N Y.

THIS family of Lenny is descended from the most ancient cadet which came off the family of Buchanan and although by that means the most remote from the principal family is nevertheless preferable to some other cadets of later extract, in regard that Lenny descended at two different times off Buchanan, of which the first being son to Buchanan, married the heiress of Lenny, and did the laird of Buchanan a second heiress, as also in regard Buchanan, now of Lenny, represents the old family of Lenny of That-ilk, which is reported to have been a family of good repute, as far as tradition may be relied on. But there are as few documents relating to, as there are men of that old family extant in this age, to clear the or any other matter, concerning the same. I have perused a genealogical manuscript of that family in the laird of Lennie's hands which asserts, that the Lennie's, who were owners of that estate had no charters of the same, but a large sword, with which it seems he who first of that name acquired these lands, had performed some signal achievement, being a means of his first advancement. This, and

relick, being one of St. Fillians teeth, were held in such veneration, that whoever had those two in possession presumed he had a very good right to that estate. A tenure much like to that which is recorded of the estate of Arundel in England, that in old times whoever by whatsoever means obtained possession of Arundel castle, was instantly acknowledged to have a sufficient title to that estate. Nor was the case of Lenny any way singular, a great many others in these more ancient times being circumstantiated after the same manner, as judging it a derogation to solicit for, or in the least rely upon written evidents for security of the possession of their estates, and far more honourable, and suitable to their inclinations, to maintain their possession by their sword, by whatever means acquired. As this symbolical charter of St. Fillian's tooth was a relick much esteemed by the ancient lords of Lenny, so another relick of the same Saint, being one of his hands embalmed, was no less valued by some of our Scottish kings, in those times of ignorance and superstition; it being recorded of this last by some of our historians, that the night before the battle of Bannockburn, the Scottish Nobles, and principal officers having a conference with K. Robert Bruce concerning the manner of ordering the battle next day, and being solicitous of the event, in regard of the greatness of the English army, being more than quadruple the number of theirs, suddenly a silver box which, was in a coffer in the tent, gave a very great clink; whereupon the kings chaplain ran to the box, and finding St. Fillian's hand therein being ordinarily kept in that box however, cried there was a great miracle wrought, in regard he had left the hand in the king's palace in Dumfries, having taken only with him the empty box, lest that precious relick should by some misadventure be lost, and that at that instant the hand had miraculously of its own accord come and enclosed itself in the box, which in his opinion, presaged good success to king Robert, and his army in the ensuing battle. This miracle, though invented by the ready wit of the chaplain, being divulged through the army, added no less courage than hope to them of the prosperous event of the approaching engagement.

The first son of the laird of Buchanan I find upon record who married the heiress of Lenny, was Allan, second son to Gilbert laird of Buchanan, in the reign of king Alexander III. There is no charter, or other document in Lenny's hands that any manner of way does testify this first marriage; any discovery I obtained thereof being collected from an ancient manuscript register of the Earl's of Lennox, and his vassals' charters, among the records of Dumbarton-shire, in which I found a charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, upon resignation of Allan of Lenny, in the Earl's hands of the lands of Drumquhassle, in favour of John, son to the said Allan, for payment of four pennies of blench duty, if demanded. This charter (as do diverse other old ones) wants date, but by a subsequent charter is found to be in the reign of king Alexander III. as appears by a charter by Gilmichael M'Edolf of Wester Cameron, termed therein Cameron Timpane to Malcolm M'Edolf, his son of the lands of Gartachorrans, dated in the year 1247. In which charter Allan is one of the witnesses by designation of Allan Buchanan de Lenny. Drumquhassle seems to have been the patrimonial estate, got by this Allan, at the time he came off the family of Buchanan, or from his father at the time of his marriage with the heiress of Lenny.

Allan's successor as is evident by the above charter was called John, whose successor was named Walter, and seems to appear by letters of compromise, or pacification, betwixt Maurice and John Drummond and Alexander Monteath and others of that name, for the slaughter of William, John, and James Monteaths, brethren to the said Alexander by these Drummonds. Among others whom the Monteaths include of their friends, in the said letters, is mentioned Walter Buchanan their Uncle, who behaved to be either laird of Buchanan or Lenny; in regard there were not any other families of note of the name of Buchanan extant in that age, except those of Buchanan and Lenny. But the traditional account more generally asserted, is, that the said John's son was called also John, who had a son, his successor of the same name, which last John, having no male issue, Janet his daughter and heiress, was married to John, the second of the

name, laird of Buchanan, as testifies a charter in the publick archives by king Robert III. in favour of John de Buchanan, and Janet de Lenny, his spouse, of the barony of Pitwhonidy, seem to have been a part of Buchanan's old estate, in regard there is no evident relating thereto extant before this one, granted in favour of Buchanan, nor is there so much as any traditional account of any lands belonging to the old family of Lenny, except those of that name in Perth shire and a part these so designed in Midlothian. I was for some time surprized at Lennie's retaining the surname of Buchanan, and not rather having assumed the surname, and arms of Lenny, but observe the reason to be very plain, that the laird of Buchanan, having married the second heiress of Lenny, would not, upon that account, change the surname; and John his third son, who succeeded to that estate, being always termed Buchanan during his father's life time, neglected to assume that of the name of Lenny, as did his successors in all time thereafter, partly moved thereto, as is reported, by some disobligation put upon them by the survivors of the name of Lenny. By the death of John laird of Buchanan's eldest son at the battle of Vernuil, and in consequence thereof, by Walter the second sons succeeding to the estate of Buchanan, the estate of Lenny was conveyed in favour of John, the third son, ordinarily designed John of Ballacondachy, being a farm room in the barony of Buchanan, given by his father to him for patrimony before the estate of Lenny was conveyed in his favour. Though this John of Ballacondachy continued the lyne of the present lairds, and family of Lenny, and as such is mentioned in the genealogical tree of the family of Buchanan; yet never by this nor any other evident in Lennie's hands, can there be an account obtained of this John's marriage, nor whether at Allan Buchanan, his first son's marriage with the heiress of Lenny, or at Buchanan's marriage with the second heiress of the same, Keir married the coheiress, and with her obtained the half of the estate; that marriage of Keir by the traditional account and with much more probability seeming to have been at the first of these two junctures. Neither is it evident by any document I could find in Lennie's hands, by what means Keir obtained the superiority of Lennie's

half of that estate, in regard of being married (as is generally reported) to the younger of the sisters, or coheiresses. All that is offered for clearing of this point being a traditional narration, that Walter laird of Lenny in the beginning of the reign of King James IV. had committed some frivolous crime, which was construed in these times to be a kind of sacrilege, for which being cited before the next ecclesiastical judge, he disobeyed all citations given upon that account, till in the end being excommunicated for his contumacy, he was thereafter delated to the civil magistrate; but giving as little obedience to the one, as to the other, he was prosecuted with the utmost rigour; being not only denounced rebel, but as is reported, also forfeited the gift of which, or more probably of Lennie's liferent-escheat, was purchased by Keir, who reaped no advantage thereby, Lenny retaining possession of his estate by force, till in the end one Shaw in Camlmore, an intimate comrade of Lennie's, was influenced (as the story goes) by Keir either to apprehend, or kill Lenny. Shaw judging the first somewhat impracticable, resolved upon the last method, which he performed while at the hunting with Lenny, by stabbing him behind his back, and killing him. After which Keir obtained possession of Lenny's estate, which he did not enjoy long. For Shaw meeting Lennie's lady and children upon a time in a very mean condition, and the lady upbraiding him with her husband's murder, he was possessed with such horror of the fact, and detestation of Keir, his influencer, that he put him upon the resolution of expiating Lennie's murder by killing of Keir as he met him occasionally near Stirling. After which Keir's and Lennie's successors adjusted the matter so, that upon Lennie's holding his estate, Keir, he should pass from any other demand he had upon the same, which being then agreed to, continues to this day.

John first laird of Lenny of the second line, and ancestor to the present Lenny, was succeeded by Andrew his son, as appears by a charter by James II. in the year 1458, in favour of the said Andrew Buchanan of Lenny of the barony of Pitwhonidy, with the lands of Cule

ard, and Ledunchard in life-rent, and to John Buchanan his son in fee, and to their heirs male, which failing to Patrick Buchanan of That-ilk, his other son, and his heirs male; which failing, to Archibald, Walter, George, and Gilbert, Lennie's other sons, and their heirs male; which failing, to Lennie's other heirs whatsoever: a very strange kind of a tailzie; Buchanan and two of his sons, though he and Lenny were but cousin Germans, being preferred in that charter of tailzie to four of Lenny's sons, and his brother, if these last mentioned were legitimate. At what time these lands contained in the above charter, went from that family cannot be determined, neither is there any necessity of inserting any more of the charters of that family, some of the immediate successors of Andrew last mentioned, not being entered, so that any charters which are extant of some of the latter lairds, are so very late as there is not the least occasion of mentioning them. I shall therefore give account of the lairds marriages, and of the cadets of that family, as mentioned in a manuscript collected from the charters, and other documents in the hands of Lenny with a genealogical tree of his family, composed from that manuscript; it being asserted by both that Andrew, second Laird of Lenny, was married to a daughter of Lockhart of Barr, by whom he had John his successor. He had also other four sons, Archibald, Walter, George, and Gilbert.

John third laird of Lenny, was married to Musket of Burnbank's daughter, and had by her Patrick his successor which Patrick; married Semple of Fulwood's daughter, by whom he had Walter, his successor, who was killed by Shaw of Camsmore. He married a daughter of Haldan laird of Glengeis; by whom he had John, his successor, who married the Earl of Monteith's daughter. This John in company with Patrick, second of that name, laird of Buchanan, with a good many others of best account of his name, was killed at the battle of Flowden Anno 1513.

To John succeeded Robert, who was first married to Graham of Inchbrachie's daughter, relict of the laird of Edkinglass. He had for second lady Musket of Burnbank's daughter.

Robert first of that name laird of Lenny, was succeeded by Robert, the second of that name, who was married

to Stirling of Ardoch's daughter, by whom he had Robert his successor, and John his 2d. son grandfather to the present Lenny.

Robert third of that name, laird of Lenny, was married to a daughter of Campbell of Lawers, by whom he had one son, Robert who died unmarried, and one daughter, married to Captain Archibald Campbell son to the laird of Dunstaffnage, being mother to Doctor John Campbell of Torry.

Robert the second of that name had also another daughter, who was married to Mr. Donald Campbell, a son of the above mentioned family, who had nine daughters the eldest of which was married to Baron M^cCorcadel, the 2d. to M^cDougal of Gallanach, the 3d. to M^cLachlan of Killochoan, the 4th to M^cLean of Shouna, the 5th to Campbell of Inchdrenich, the 6th. to Campbell of Fasnacloich, the 7th. to Campbell of Finrocach, the 8th to Reid of Auchoran, the 9th to Campbell of Fevard.

Robert, last of that name laird of Lenny, dying without issue, he was succeeded by John Buchanan his cousin german, son to John Buchanan 2d. son to Robert, second of that name laird of Lenny, his mother being Stirling of Ardoch's daughter. John laird of Lenny last mentioned had two sons, John, his eldest son married Lennox Woodhead's daughter, and died without issue. His 2d. son was Henry, who upon his brother's death succeeded to the estate of Lenny. He was first married to a second daughter of Buchanan of That-ilk. He married secondly a daughter of Campbell of Lawers, having by both numerous issue.

The first cadet of the Family of Lenny, according to the genealogical manuscript of that family, was Walter 3d. son to Andrew laird of Lenny. This Walter obtained a beneficial tack of Mochastel in Callender paroch, from Balfour lord Berleigh's ancestor, then proprietor thereof. Walter's son was called Andrew, whose son Patrick had one son Alexander.

This Alexander had two sons John his eldest, and Walter, who obtained from his father the wedset or feu right of the lands of Glenly in Monteith, his eldest brother John having preferred the tack of Mochastel, to the heritagage of Glenly. The last of that race who possess the same,

Captain James Buchanan Grandson to the above Walter who lived a good part of his time, and died a Captain in Douglas's regiment in France, being never married, he left his interest of Glenlyon to Walter Graham of Gartmorris Family. Captain James had an Uncle called Alexander, who obtained from Cunningham of Drumquhassle a beneficial tack of the lands of Gartachairn in Drymen parish.

This Alexander had two sons, Andrew who feued Gartachairn from my lord Napeir, then proprietor thereof and George. Andrew of Gartachairn had two sons Alexander his successor, and George, late Bailie in Glasgow. Alexander of Gartachairn had three sons, George now of Gartachairn, Thomas Buchanan Maltman, in Glasgow, and Andrew, Tailor in the said town. Bailie George had four sons, George his eldest son, Maltman, Andrew, Neil, and Archibald, Merchants in Glasgow.

George 2d. son to Alexander, first in Gartachairn had three sons, John who went abroad, Alexander, and William, residing in Edinburgh.

John in Mochastel had two sons, Robert his eldest, and Archibald ancestor to Buchanan of Torry, Robert had one son Walter, who had two sons, John and Arthur. John the eldest sold his tack of Mochastel, and acquired afterwards the lands of Arnprior, Straithyre, and part of the lands of Buchanan. He had one son, Mr. Robert, who also had one son, Francis Buchanan, present Arnprior.

Walter in Mochastel's 2d. son Arthur purchased the land Auchlessy. He had six sons that came to age; the eldest John who went abroad, the 2d. James now of Auchlessy, the third Walter now Caornach, the 4th. Robert who had one son James, Maltman in Dumblain, the 5th George, who left no issue, the 6th. Alexander of Dulater, residing at present in his ancestor's old possession Mochastel.

John first of that name in Mochastel's 2d son Archibald had two sons, John of Torry, and Robert, who was killed by the English, and left one son Archibald, John of Torry had two sons, Archibald of Torry, and Robert Archibald of Torry had three sons, John present Torry, Archibald, who left no issue, and Andrew who had one son

James, John of Torry's 2d. son Robert had five sons; that came to age, the eldest whereof is John of Greathill in St Ninian paroch. His other sons were Archibald, Charles Alexander and Duncan. There are also of the family of Mochastel some of the Buchanan's residing in Straithyre, with others in the parishes of Calender and Kilmadock.

The second cadet of Lenny's family was John Moir or Meikle John, ancestor to Dr. John Buchanan who left no issue, and to John Buchanan in Toddelburn with diverse others about Dumblain and Straithallan.

The third cadet of Lenny's family is sir John of Scotsraig, 2d. son to Robert, first of that name laird of Lenny; his estate of Scotsraig went with a daughter of his to a son of the Earl of Mar, and since has been conveyed to diverse others.

The same Robert had a third son, called James, Merchant in Edinburgh, who purchased the estate of Shirrab in Orkney. He had one son Thomas who sold Shirrab and had three sons, Arthur for whom he purchased the estate of Sound: John for whom he acquired the estate of Sandfide, and William to whom he left the estate of Riland, all whose progeny is extinct except one daughter left by Thomas late of Sandfide being heiress of that estate.

By any account I could obtain from the two sons 2d. of that name laird of Lenny, are descended the greater part of these Buchanans residing in the parishes of Campsie and Bathernock. One of these two sons whose name was John, having first settled in Banceleroch, near Kirkcounie, in Campsie parish, and having gone from thence to Bankeir, had three sons the eldest of which was Gilbert, whose posterity continued in and about Bankeir; his 2d. son was William who came to Bleirsketh in Bathernock. This William had a son of the same name father to William Buchanan Merchant in Glasgow, and Gilbert Buchanan of Bankel, then present Dean of Guild in Glasgow.

There is also descended off this family Walter Buchanan late of Orchard, who dying without heirs male the interest devolved upon his eldest daughter, and who conveyed by her to William Atkin Merchant in Glasgow, he

husband, and now proprietor thereof, Orchard had another daughter married to Andrew Gray of Christoun, near Glasgow; another to Robert Alexander Merchant and late Bailie in Glasgow; and another who died unmarried.

There are also cadets of Lenny's family of a late extract, called Alexander Roye's progeny, being only a small number of the vulgar sort residing for the most part in Callendar parish.

The above mentioned being all the cadets according to the manuscript frequently spoken of, or any other Documents I could obtain, descended off the family of Lenny, who retain the surname of Buchanan. I shall in the next place mention those of other denominations descended from the same,

The first, and most considerable of these sort are the Macwatties. The ancestor of these was Walter, son to John, second of that name laird of Lenny. This Walter was ordinarily termed Wattie in Calintuy, being the name of the place of his residence. He had a son called John, who came to the Lennox, and resided in the parish of Lufs. John according to the ordinary custom of those, and even of the present times among the highlanders, had his surname changed into a patronimical one, derived from his father's proper name, being thence termed John Macwattie. He having nine sons, who all had issue, was the cause of that new name's becoming in a small process of time pretty numerous. Some families of these Macwatties after the conflict of Glentworth having left the parish of Lufs, settled in the parishes of Killearn, and Strablain; these, quitting that of Macwattie, reassumed their right surname of Buchanan, and those of Lenny's family in both the above parishes, with some few in the parish of Campsie descended of these Macwatties, so many of them at least as continued in the parish of Lufs, and other highland places retain the surname of Macwattie, yet, the principal person of these being Alexander Macwattie of Glenmacoirn in Lufs parish. There are some of these Macwatties in the shire of Argyle, and in the county of Tyrone in Ireland,

The second cadet of this last sort descended of the family of Lenny are the Macaldonichs, deriving that name from

a certain person of Lenny's family named Muldonich, being an ancient Scottish Christian name, and in some parts of the highlands in use yet, from whose name his progeny obtained the surname of Macmaldonichs, or contracted as above, and most ordinarily exprest. At what time the ancestor of these came off the family of Lenny, cannot be well determined; however they always own themselves to be of the said family, and the more to remove any scruple thereanent, have mostly now, as did some of their friends the Macwatties, as already observed, assumed the surname of Buchanan. So that the old surname of Macaldonich, will in a short time turn into desuetude.

The last cadet of those of other denominations, descended off the family of Lenny was the ancestor of those termed Macrobs, so denominated from one of that family called Robert, by contraction Rob, whence his progeny obtained this surname. The number and character of these are very inconsiderable; they residing mostly in the parishes of Callendar, and Kilmadock, as do the Macaldonichs, mostly in the lower parts of Straithern, and Straithallan, and some other places of Perth-shire, and these are all the cadets of other denominations I could discover to be descended of the family of Lenny.

The armorial bearing of Buchanan of Lenny, is Buchanan, being a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, within a double tressure, flower'd and counterflowed with flower de luces of the second, quartered with those of Lenny being sable a cheveron, betwixt two bear heads erased in chief, and a boar head as the former in base. Argent muzzled Gules, on the chief point of the cheveron a cinque foil of the first, first and third Buchanan, second and third Lenny. Crest, a helmet suiting his quality. Motto, *Nobilis est Ira Leonis.*

ACCOUNT of the FAMILY

O F

A U C H N E I V E N.

THE first of this family was John, third son to Gilbert laird of Buchanan, who first assumed the surname of Buchanan whose eldest son was sir Maurice, his second Allan first of Lenny, and the third John first of Stainistet, who is inserted witness in a charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, to Patrick Lindsay of the lands of Bonneil. He is also, with John Napeir of Kilmahew, Allan of Fasslane, father to Walter of Fasslane, afterwards Lord of Lennox, and Maurice Galbraith, witness to a charter by the same Earl to the said Patrick, of his being Osheagar, or principal forrester of Lennox (a) and though these charters wants date, yet by comparing them with those having dates granted to some of these witnesses themselves, and others in which they were witnesses, they are found to be in the latter part of the reign of King Alexander III. So that Gilbert, being the very first found by any manner of record to have assumed the name of Buchanan, and he having flourished in the latter part of the reign of King Alexander II. and a good part of the reign of King Alexander III. in which last the above mentioned John, is inserted witness by designation of Buchanan, he cannot, with any shadow of reason, be presumed any other than son to the said Gilbert, it being clear to demonstration there were no others designed by that surname at that time, but himself, and his children; all others descended before, as the Macaulslands, Macmillans and Macolmans, having either retained the ancient surname, or assumed others, in use at this present time. And as it's fully evident, the ancestor of this present family was a son

(a) Chartyary of Dumbarton shire.

of the laird of Buchanan, by the continued acquiescence of the lairds of Buchanan, although there were no other evidence to that purpose, so hence it appears, that the pretension of Auchniven's being a cadet of Lenny, can by no means be admitted, in regard Allan who first married the heiress of Lenny, and the above mentioned John were contemporaries, and both witnesses in the charter mentioned, and some others by designations not in the least insinuating any thing as the latter's being either son or cadet to the former. Auchniven's ancestor seems to have had a considerable interest in Dumbartoun shire, being not only proprietor of Stainiflet, Auchinreoch, and some other moor lands near the town of Dumbartoun, but also of a great deal of ground next adjacent to the town itself known as yet by the name of Buchanan's acres; likewise a part of the ground upon which many of the houses of that town are built, there being paid ground money for the same by the builders and possessors. Those lands continued with this family till about the year 1590, when John Buchanan of Stainiflet sold them with all his other interest in and about Dumbartoun, being mostly now in possession of Sir James Smollet, as are also the most ancient evidents that pertained to that family; and now in custody of the present Auchneiven being only the evidents of Auchneiven, and Lecher, of a more modern date than those of Stainiflet.

The first of those of Lecher I find upon record is a resignation by Neil M'Ilroy, heritor thereof, of the lands of Lecher and Pertinents, to George Buchanan of the lands of Stainiflet, dated in the year 1482. The same right with that of the lands of Ibert, for good service done and to be done, was confirmed to the said George by William lord Graham, this was dated in the year 1489.

George's successor was Patrick, whose successor was called Thomas, as appears by charter of the two parts of Lecher, by William Earl of Montrose, to Thomas Buchanan, son and heir to the deceased Patrick Buchanan of Stainiflet, and Elizabeth Edmonstoun, daughter to the laird of Dunteath, his spouse in life-rent, and their heirs in fee, dated in the year 1558

Thomas's successor was John who sold Stainiflet,

appears by precept of *Clare Constat*. In his favour as heir to Thomas his father, by John earl of Montrose, of the lands of Lecher, dated in the year 1581. This John had two sons, Walter his successor, and Dougal, who went to Ireland, some of whose posterity having returned, reside at Linlithgow, and Queen's Ferry, and others remained in Ireland. Of this Dougal is descended William Buchanan Gard'ner in Glasgow.

To John succeeded Walter who was married to Edmondson of Balleun's daughter, as appears by a feisin in her favour, in liferent, of the lands of Lecher, by John Buchanan father to this Walter, dated in the year 1628. by whom he had John his successor, as is clear by charter in his favour by James earl of Montrose, afterward Marquis, of an annuity of three calder of victual, payable redeemable out of the lands of Auchneiven, dated in the year 1630. as also a Precept of *Clare Constat*, by James Marquis of Montrose with feisin thereon to the above mentioned John of the lands of Auchneiven, dated Anno 1668. Walter of Auchneiven's second son was Walter, late deacon of the bakers in Glasgow, who had four sons John Buchanan Merchant in Glasgow, Walter Maltman there, George Baker there, and Thomas Buchanan Master of a ship belonging to the said town. He had also two daughters, Marion married to Robert Graham, Merchant in Glasgow, and Janet married to George Currie, Merchant in that city. John of Auchneiven was married to Elizabeth Crawford daughter to John Crawford Portioner of Partick. He had by her John his successor, and Walter Buchanan Writer in Glasgow who acquired the lands of Teucherhil in the parish of Meikle Govan. John of Auchneiven last mentioned was married to Graham of Killearns daughter, and had by her one son, John Buchanan, present Auchneiven, who is married to Graham of Killearn's daughter; and one daughter unmarried.

The Buchanans of the third of Lecher are cadets of Auchneiven; as also John Buchanan Baker, and late deacon-conveener in Glasgow father to John Buchanan, late deacon of the Bakers there who had three daughters, the eldest married to William Anderson, Merchant in Glasgow, the second to George Danziel, Wright

in the said town, the third to Mr. Robert Buchanan Arnprior, whose daughter is married to the laird of Bardowie.

Also the ancestor of those Buchanan's lately in Scotland, now in other parts of Buchanan paroch, was a cadet of this family. James Buchanan Uncle to these mentioned went to Ireland in the beginning of the reign of king Charles II. John, eldest son to the said James being a person of good parts and education, became Lord Mayor, of Dublin, and upon that account obtained the honour of Knighthood, he purchased a good estate near that city, of which his son is now in possession, who with some other sons of his and a brother, and others of this family, resides in Linster, and other places of that kingdom.

The latest cadet of Auchneiven's family is John, son to the deceased Walter Buchanan Writer in Glasgow, being the present Auchneiven's cousin-German; and present proprietor of Teucherhill.

A Brief Account of BUCHANAN of MILTOUN,

also of BUCHANAN of CASHILL, ARDUILL, and SAILLOCHIE.

ALTHOUGH the descent of the ancestors of the family of Buchanan, than that of some others already mentioned, nevertheless having obtained no manner of written document tending to the illustration of the descent, but only a traditional account of the same, which means there cannot be very much advanced concerning them; I have chosen for that reason, not only to treat of them jointly, but also to place the account of them after that of others, whose descent can be clearly by written, and therefore more convincing documents and authorities.

As for the family of Miltoun neither I, nor any other the name of Buchanan I had ever occasion of conver-
 g with had the least knowledge of, or correspondence
 with any such family; all found upon record concerning,
 the same being a description or Blazon of the armorial
 bearing of Mr. Patrick Buchanan, son to Buchanan of
 Miltoun, a cadet of Buchanan of That-ilk, mentioned in
 Nisbet's treatise of heraldry lately published, in which
 given no manner of account of that families genealogy,
 only what relates to the above mentioned gentleman's
 bearing, as a cadet thereof. So that all I can offer con-
 cerning this family is founded upon a traditional account
 had from a certain gentleman, who was an officer in
 the laird of Buchanan's regiment in the year 1645, at
 which time that regiment being in garrison in Inverness,
 the Colin Buchanan of Miltoun of Peatty, a gentleman
 of good repute, and whose interest lay within a few miles
 of the town of Inverness, kept very much correspondence
 with Buchanan and his officers while in garrison in that
 town. He was descended, by any thing can be collected
 from any account given out, of Maurice Buchanan's
 son who was a treasurer to the Dauphiness of France in
 the reign of king James I. And though there can be no
 account had of any of that family's having correspon-
 dence with any other of their name in these more South-
 ern parts, in which the same is most numerous these many
 years bygone nevertheless it is very presumeable, this fa-
 mily is still in being; at least it seems by their arms, to
 have been so not long ago, it being evident the late laird
 Buchanan changed his motto from *Audaces juvo*, into
Anterior hinc Honos, in the latter part of his time, to which
 that of Mr. Buchanan, Miltoun's son plainly alludes,
 his bearing being Buchanan, within a double border,
 Gules, charged with eight crescents, Argent, with a
 lion in crest, slipped, Gules; Motto, *Ducitur hinc Honos*.
 The Buchanan's of the isle of Sky seem to be descended
 from Miltoun.

The ancestor of the Buchanan's of Cashill was always
 reputed an immediate cadet of the family of Buchanan;
 the first of these having obtained the lands of Cashill from
 the laird of Buchanan, by which that family was designed
 and retained possession thereof for some ages, untill about

the latter part of the reign of Queen Mary, Robert Buchanan of Cashill, and Walter Buchanan his son, fell in variance with Thomas Buchanan in Arduill their kinsman, and neighbour, in which contest the said Thomas and his son Duncan, were both killed by those of Cashill for which cause the laird of Buchanan dispossessed them of Cashill, whereupon Walter Robert's eldest son, went to Ireland, where diverse of his posterity remain yet. One of these having come thence, and settled in Argyle-shire was ancestor to William Buchanan of Glens, who had many brethren, and some other relations in that country. William's two sons are John Buchanan younger, Merchant in Glasgow, and James, Merchant in Tarbet. Robert of Cashill had another son, who went to Braidalbin, and was officer to one of the lairds of Glenurchy, the present Earl of Braidalbin's ancestor from which office his posterity were termed Macamhaoirs, or officers sons, which there were some lately in Buchanan parish, but now extinct. There are others of that name yet in Braidalbin, but they maintain no correspondence with the name of Buchanan.

The ancestor of the Buchanans in Arduill was Robert Coich, or mad Robert, well known to be son to Patrick second of that name laird of Buchanan in the reign of King James IV. as by uncontroverted tradition is asserted. He was, upon account of his passionate or precipitate temper termed Coich, or mad more especially from his mad adventures of his. The first of which was his being engaged, under a great penalty, to present a certain malefactor to the laird of Buchanan, and the person who presented dying before the prefixed time of presentation mad Robert's surety was charged to pay the penalty whereupon he went to the place where the principal was interred and having digged up his corps, carried the same and threw it upon the court table, before the laird, and company, protesting thereupon to be free of the penalty for non production. The laird and others present, being somewhat surprized at this uncommon action frankly acquitted the penalty, lest a greater inconveniency might ensue upon refusal. The second of mad Robert's adventures was his killing a gentleman, who belonged to the Lord Graham, for, no other reason but that the said ge-

leman, by his Lord's orders was going to uplift the rents, of certain lands in the upper part of Buchanan parish, then belonging to the Lord Graham, and which Robert disclaimed should be possessed by any other than a Buchanan, it being contiguous to their estate.

The lord Graham, justly incensed at this action, had recourse to Buchanan for reparation, which seeing not very practicable to be had of the actor, and Buchanan having satisfied my lord of his not being accessory to that affair, my lord was obliged for preventing future inconveniences, to make an exchange of the lands in Buchanan parish, with those of Bamoir, lying near to his other estate, and which then pertained to Buchanan.

Mad Robert had only one son, called Patrick, who, as his father had that of Coich, had the nickname of Courruui, or Champion; the reason of giving that epithet to him being this. The families of Argyle, and Buchanan being at variance in this Patrick's time, Argyle, and Buchanan, each of them attended with a select party of horsemen, according to the custom of these times, met accidentally at Cramond-water, the one coming from, the other going for Edinburgh, these two parties standing upon each bank of the river, and neither of them adventuring to enter the same, at length Patrick Buchanan, Mad Robert's son, couching his spear and setting spurs to his horse, jumped boldly with no little noise into the river, and past through Buchanan with his party following him. Upon which Argyle's party stood a little aside, and left the passage clear. Upon Patrick's jumping into the Water, Argyle said in Irish to the laird of Kilmartin, who stood next him, by St. Martin that is a Massy Champion, in Irish Courruui, whence Patrick was always termed afterwards the Courruui, or Champion. He had four sons, Finlay, Alexander, Thomas, and Patrick. Of Finlay, the eldest of these, are descended Alexander Buchanan, father to James Buchanan, now of Cremannan, who, with his sons, resides in Ireland; Mr. James Buchanan, who purchased the lands of Cremannan, and having no issue disposed those lands to the present James of Cremannan, his nephew. The Buchanans possessors for a long time of Blairour in Drymen parish, of which John Buchanan in easter Balfuning, Thomas Buchanan, stabler, in

Edinburgh, with some others, are also descended of the said Finlay.

Of Alexander, Patrick's 2d. son, are descended the Buchanans, for some time possessors of Ballantone and Gaidrew of Drumquhassle.

Of Thomas, the 3d. son, are descended the Buchanans in Wester Arduill in Buchanan parish, ordinarily termed Donald M'Thomas his race.

Of Patrick, the 4th, son of Patrick the Courruie is descended Finlay Buchanan in Laggan of Tyrconnell in Ireland, who has some brethren, and other relations of the race, residing near Rapho and some other places of that kingdom.

The Buchanans in Sallochy their progenitor, as those others last mentioned, conform to any traditional account can be obtained was an immediate cadet of the family of Buchanan, his name being Gilbert, whence his progeny were termed ordinarily M'Gilberts, or Gilbertsons. The first possession given to this Gilbert was Sallochy in Buchanan parish, of which his posterity retained possession for diverse generations, That family was divided into several branches one of these continuing in the old possession till of late years, John last of this branch died without male issue.

Another branch of this family went to Kilpatrick, and settled in Forgiestoun, whose issue having spread through some other parts of Kilpatrick, and Bathernock, any of them who yet exist, pretend to be of Lennie's family, seeing the greater part of the other Buchanans of these, and some neighbouring places are really of the family of Lennie. Besides those already mentioned there are some smaller heritors, with diverse farmers of the name of Buchanan in middle, and east Calder, as also near Langholm in the south country, of whose descent I could obtain no distinct account; so that I must leave the same undetermined.

Having completed (conform to what instructions could obtain) all I designed to treat of in relation to the family of Buchanan, and the cadets thereof, will retain that surname, I proceed next to the account of the cadets of that family, who pass under other denominations, nevertheless are known, and own their

elves to be cadets of the family of Buchanan. And though it be an inversion of the method I have hitherto used, I shall begin with the most ancient, and most reputed of these.

A N

A C C O U N T

OF THE

M A C A U S E L A N S.

IN regard the M'Aufelans are the only sept, or cadet of the family of Buchanan, though of another denomination, that have yet retained the ancient surname by which the family of Buchanan was denominated, I shall therefore treat of these in the first place, as being the eldest cadets, and those of that name in Scotland, and Ireland, complexly taken, of the best account of any other cadets of that family whence they derived their origin. And though all the evidents of any considerable antiquity which belonged to the baron M'Aufelan, are long ago lost, so that all that can be obtained for illustration of the descent of that family, is a traditional account of the ancestor of the present family of M'Aufelan's being a son of one of the Aufelans, generally reputed to be the first of the three so named, and who first acquired the lands of Buchanan: yet this account though the exact time of the M'Aufelan's descent cannot be so exactly known, is fully confirmed by the evidents of the family of Buchanan by which it is clear to a demonstration, that their surname at diverse ages was Macauslan before the assumption of that of Buchanan, and that the laird of Buchanan as also the barons Macauselan in all times thereafter owned the descent of that Sept of Macauselans to be as above related. There was indeed a groundless pretence somewhat made of the Baron Macauslans being the elder branch of the family, seeing he still retained the ancient surname, being

of the same import with the like pretensions made by the families of Macarture, now Campbel, of Strachyr, and M'Pherfon of Cluny; the first pretending to be descended off the family of Lochow, while Cduin, before the assumption of Campbell, the other from that of M'Cattar, before that family assumed the surname of M'Intosh, and so both the more ancient. But as these long ago, upon just grounds, preceded their pretentions, so also have the Macaufelans. Their estate, by any of their documents now extant, was never known to amount to more than the little interest of about twenty pounds sterling of yearly rent, possess'd by the late baron Macauslan, which seems to have been the patrimony given to the first of that family, upon his descent of Macauslan laird of Buchanan. Nor is the supposition less groundless, that Sir Alexander, designed Macaufelan, a knight of Lennox, who acquired the addition to the armorial bearing of Buchanan at the battle of Bauge, might probably have been baron Macaufelan, and not Buchanan; seeing the latter surname was assumed some considerable time before that atchievement; but this supposition is still further frivolous upon diverse accounts, it not being probable that a person of so little interest could be knighted in such early times, while a great many of the best quality with difficulty obtained that honour, and if any of that family had so done, it is improbable, they would have allowed Buchanan to assume these arms without the least opposition at any time thereafter. It is also evident that the lairds of Buchanan used, and were designed by the surname of Macaufelan upon diverse occasions, for a long time after the assumption of Buchanan; as for instance in a charter by the earl of Lennox to Finlay Campfay, of a part of the lands so named, to which Maurice laird of Buchanan is witness by designation of Macaufelan, though grand-child to Gilbert who first assumed Buchanan. So that it's no matter of admiration, that the monks of Pluscarden, who relate the adventure of Sir Alexander, and living at such vast distance from the place of his residence might happen to design him by his ancient surname and best known to them, rather than by one so lately assumed.

The first of these Macaufelans I could find upon record Malcolm Macaufelan, inserted witness in a charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox of the lands of Lufs, in favour of John laird thereof, in the reign of K. Alexander III. this Malcolm (though few or none in these old charters are fully designed) seems to have been Baron Macaufelan, the lairds of Buchanan having generally disused that of Macaufelan before the date of this charter. I find no more of these recorded but a traditional account of one Macbeth Baron Macaufelan, a person of uncommon stature and strength, who lived in King Robert the third's time, and seems to have been contemporary with Sir Alexander Macaufelan, or Buchanan, which makes the supposition already mentioned the more improbable; Alexander, last Baron Macaufelan, having only one daughter who was married to a gentleman of the name of Campbell, after whose death she sold her interest to Sir Humfrey Colcloun of Lufs, her superior. The remainder of the Scottish Macaufelans reside mostly in Lennox. but the greatest number and of best account of that name reside in the counties of Tyrone, Derry, and Down, in the North of Ireland. The ancestors of the principal men of these last, were Andrew and John Macaufelans, sons of the Baron Macaufelan, who went out of a part of the paroch of Lufs to that kingdom, in the latter part of the reign of King James VI. This Andrew had a son called Alexander, upon whom he bestowed good Education, by which means becoming an active prudent gentleman, he obtained a commission in the army in the time of the civil wars, in the reign of K. Charles I. At the end of those wars, partly by debenture, partly by purchase he acquired the estates of Resh, and Ardstraw in the county of Tyrone. He had two sons the eldest whereof Oliver of Resh was one of the most considerable gentleman in those parts of that kingdom. In the year 1698, he was high sherrieff of that county, and influenced most of his own name throughout the country to settle in and near his own estate, which at first scarce amounting to 500 pound sterl. of yearly rent, he encreased in such a manner as to leave his son a clear estate of 1500 lib. per annum, he was twice married, and left by both a numerous issue. His successor hath a possession in a little town called Stra-

bare, and for which place he serves as member of parliament, as his father did for many years. Oliver's brother is called Andrew, having an estate called Ardocheyl, who and a great many others of good circumstances of the name of Macaufelan reside in the counties already mentioned.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
MACMILLANS.

NEXT in antiquity to the Macaufelans is the Sept the MACMILLANS, for as the Macaufelans are generally reputed to be descended of Anselan first of that name laird of Buchanan, so the Macmillan's progenitor is known to be second son to Anselan the third of that name, and though the first be the more ancient, this in respect of number, is by far the most considerable of any other cad of whatever denomination. There is no document in as far as I could discover, in the hands of any of this Sept to clear their descent off the family of Buchanan, but only an uncontroverted tradition, which asserts their ancestor to be the brother to the first who assumed the surname of Buchanan. Which is the more to be relied on, in regard I find the same to agree in all respects with a written document lately found, by which that descent is clearly illustrated, by a charter by Malduin Earl of Lennox to Gilmore son to Muldonich of the estate of Lufs, in the reign of King Alexander II. in which Anselan laird of Buchanan with Gilbert his eldest son, who first assumed the surname of Buchanan, and Methlan his second son, ancestor of the Macmillans, are inserted witnesses. So that notwithstanding a fond opinion obtained for some time, of their obtaining

g that denomination from their ancestor's being bald, Irish *Maoilan*, and thence Macmailans or Baldman's sons, yet there is not the least shew of reason for any such supposition, after such a clear evident for evincing the contrary, and a more probable reason for that denomination is found out, for it is clear that Macmethlan can be otherwise pronounced in Irish, than as the Macmillans pronounce their name.

This Methlan is not found to have left his native country, but having a great many sons, one or two of these went to Kintyre- upon account of a friendship then much cultivated betwixt the familie's of the great Macdonald, and Buchanan, the former being some small time before allied with the principal person of the Okyans, of the which family that of Buchanan was for the most part originally descended.

By this means Methlan's sons being Buchanan's grandchildren, met with a very kind reception from the lord Macdonald, who, for his service, allowed one of them a considerable estate in Knapdale, in the south-west part of Kintyre, who for his heroick achievements, was termed the great Macmillan of Knap, as is asserted by an account of his family conveyed to my hands by Macmillan of Dunmore of Knapdale, being the principal man, of that name, or Sept. Who further adds, that in all times bygone, as also at present, he, and his whole Sept did, and do own themselves to be descended off the family of Buchanan; and that one of his ancestors caused to be built a very pretty Chapel in Kilmore of Knap, for devotion and burying place, in which there is a fine cross, with diverse figures neatly cut in stone, and a great many other characters engraven thereon scarcely legible, which intimate the founder's name to have been Æneas Macmillan, who, some of his ancestors, built a large tower in addition to Castleuin, or Macsuin's castle; the other part of that castle, according to tradition, being built by a progenitor of the Maxwells, upon his first coming from Ireland, and settling for sometime in Knapdale, being descended of the great clan Masquin in Ireland, and then naming the castle Masquin's castle or Castleuin, as now termed. It seems very probable, that upon Masquin's leaving that country and settling in the southern parts, his neighbour Macmil-

Ian got possession of the castle, and upon that occasion he built the additional tower thereto, which he termed Macmillan's tower, as the first was denominated from Macmillan. There is a tradition, that a brother of Macmillan who went first out of the country with him in the time of the civil wars after the death of King Alexander III. went from Argyle shire to Galloway, and settled in that country, being the progenitor of the Macmillans of Galloway. The principal man of these is Macmillan of Brockloch. There are also diverse other heritors, and a good number of the vulgar sort of the name in that country, who acknowledge their origin to be the same with the Macmillans of Argyle-shire.

The cause of the Macmillans losing the greatest part of their estate in Knapdale, is reported to have been their joining the lord Macdonald their superior, in aiding James Earl of Douglas in that rebellion against King James I. in the year 1555. Another of Methlan's sons, being brother to Macmillan first of Knap, went to Perth-shire, and settled in Lawers. This Macmillan had ten sons, who Chalmers then laird of Lawers, offering by force to dispossess of these lands possessed by them, could not get the same effectuated till he obtained from King David second letters of fire and sword against them, which orders with the assistance of the sheriff of that shire, he with the utmost difficulty put in execution, obliging them to abandon the same country and go to their friends in Argyle-shire, whence some of these returning in process of time, obtained a part of their ancient possessions in Lawers, and were the only ancestors to the Macmillans, though much decayed in Ardownaig and other places of Braidalbin. This account is asserted by a brieve (of which I had transcript) obtained some years ago by one sergeant Macmillan descended from the Macmillans of Galloway, in the great dragoons, from one of the Kings of Arms in England. By this brieve it is further asserted, that it was Methlan himself that settled in Lawers and that some of his sons went first and settled in Argyle shire, upon the said letters of fire and sword being put in execution against them by the laird of Lawers,

A son of the great Macmillan of Knap, who resided in a certain place of Kintyre, called Kischannimag, having killed one Barralach Foir, a certain stranger of great account

who had settled in those parts, and seems to have been a great oppressor of his neighbours, which gave rise to the contest betwixt him and his neighbour Macmillan; for this he was with six of his friends, his associates in that action obliged to take boat, and flee to Lochaber, and in this emergency having recourse to the laird of Locheal, he was received into his protection, and allowed possessions in his lands. These changing their surnames a little from Macmillan, into that of Macgilveil, to this day retained, some small time after their settlement in Lochaber, there came one of them, and settled in a place called Badokennan at the head of Lochfyne in Argyle-shire, being progenitor to the Macgilveils of Glenera, and Glenshira, with others in those parts.

There was another of the family of Knap, called Archibald Baan Macmillan, who having killed a certain man of repute, was so closely pursued after committing the murder; that coming by the Earl of Argyle's residence, he was forced into the kitchen for refuge, where the cook (being at the same time baking,) hastily caused Macmillan to exchange cloaths with him, and fall to bake, which prevented his being apprehended, or discovered by the pursuers. After which this Macmillan, and his progeny assumed the name of Macbaxter, yet retained by them. Those of this name reside mostly in Cowal in Argyleshire, the principal man of them being Nivin M'Baxter in Glenacawal. They term themselves in English Baxter Whether those of that name in the more Lowland parts be of the same stem (tho' it seems probable,) is more than I can positively determine.

The principle person of the Macmillans of Argyle-shire, is Duncan Macmillan of Dunmore, his interest and residence is upon the south side of Lochaber, in Knapdale in the shire of Argyle. There are also Macmillans of Courra and of Clochbrecks, with a very considerable number of the vulgar sort dispersed through that shire.

The Macgilveils of Lochaber are mostly planted upon both sides of Locherkek in Lochaber, and live mostly under, and are close dependants upon the laird of Locheal and upon all expeditions make up a company of an hundred men, with officers all of that Sept, not reputed the worst of Locheal's regiment, being generally employed in

any desperate enterprize that occurred. These had a controversy not many years ago with another Sept, about the most desperate in all these parts termed Maclonvies, dependants also of Locheal, these last having murdered one of the M'gilveils, the actors being twelve in number, betook themselves to the mountains, being outlaws before, upon which some of the Macgilveils addressed Locheal, telling him, if he would not allow them to revenge this murder upon the actors, they would destroy the whole Sept without distinction, Locheal granted their request, upon conditions they would only pursue the guilty, which they so effectually did, that in a few days they either killed or brought to justice the whole number of them, having not lost one man of their own number, though diverse were wounded. The principal persons of this Sept are the Macgilveils of Murlagan, and of Caillie, and of Glenpean.

There are a great number of the Macmillans in the parishes of Leud, and Armuy in the country of Antrim, and other places in Ireland. The persons of best account of them in that kingdom, is lieutenant John Macmillan of Killre in the County of Derry, having an estate of 500 l. sterl. per annum; also Dr. Macmillan in Lisburn, a person of good repute and circumstances; and Macmillan of Glensense and others.

Macmillan of Dunimore carries Buchanan,* for distinction, upon a chief parted per Barr, Gules, three Molelets, Argent.

AN

A C C O U N T,

OF THE

M A C O L M A N S.

THE ancestor of the Maccolmans was Colman, third son to Anselan, third of that name, and seventh

laird of Buchanan being brother to Gilbert, who first assumed the surname of Buchanan, and to Methlan ancestor to the Macmillans. Colman was an ancient Scottish Christian surname of old in this kingdom, as for instance, Colman Bishop of Lindisfara in Northumberland, and afterwards Abbot of Icolmkill, in the reign of King Ferquhard I. also one of the Scottish nobility, who made an oration against concluding the league with France, in the reign of King Acchaius,

The time and cause of this Colman's son going to Argyle-shire is not very evident, but it seems very probable to be in the reign of King Alexander III. within a little space of his cousin Macmillan's going into that country, whose good reception there might have been the only motive of his cousin Macolman's following him. The only written document I find relating to the Macolman's is a charter or life rent right, granted by Duncan M'Pharlan, of a part of his lands to Christian Campbel, daughter to Sir Colin Cambel of Lochow, his lady, dated in the year 1395, and in the reign of King Robert III. The trustees employed by Sir Colin to see this right compleated, were John Cambel, Dean of Argyle and John M'Colman.

I had an account of the M'olmans transmitted to me by that judicious and learned gentleman, The Reverend Mr. Alexander M'Colman, minister of Lismore, and Appin, which justly deserves the greater regard and credit, seeing it agrees with that sent me by Macmillan of Dunmore near the same time, in relation to his clan, as also with a written document, which came not to my hands several years after receipt of the said account. That delivered me by Mr. Alexander M'olman concerning the origin of that Sept, asserts, that the ancestor of the Macmillans, and Macolman's were brethren of him who first assumed the surname of Buchanan, but by a continued and inviolable tradition handed down from one generation to another, with which they are satisfied, always chearfully acknowledging their original descent to be of the family of Buchanan, though they cannot so very distinctly tell the manner and circumstances of the same.

There is also a very great evidence of the Macolman's blood relation to the name of Buchanan, from this that

notwithstanding of the great distance betwixt the respective residences of these two names, and upon that account the seldomness of their mutual converse or correspondence with one another, yet they have the same inviolable love and entire respect for the name of Buchanan, that they have for one another of their nearest relations, although not any preceeding acquaintance or good offices intervene.

Moreover, although the M'Colmans have resided in Mucarn, and other adjacent places in Argyle-shire, upwards of 400 years, yet they never gave any bond of manie, or other acknowledgment to, or had the least dependence upon any person, or clan in these parts, tho' there is no other Sept in the same circumstances in all those countries but what are obliged to give some such bond or acknowledgement. The principal places in which these reside are Mucarn, and Benedera Loch in upper Lorn, in the shire of Argyle. The men of best account of them are Mr. John M'Colman, son to the said Mr Alexander who hath a little interest in Lismore, also another Mr. John, brother to the said Alexander, who hath ten sons, all men of good repute. Besides these there are sixty effective men of that name in these parts.

There is another Sept of these M'Colmans in Kintail, in the Earl of Seaforth's land, descended of one Mr. Murdo, (or as the Irish term it) Murcho M'Colman, who went from Argyle-shire into that country near two hundred years ago. These are termed in Irish, Macamhaiflirs, or Masterfons, but term themselves in English Murchifons, from Murcho their ancestor's ancient name, the principal man of these is Murchifon of Ouchertyre, in the parish of Locheilg in Kintail, these term themselves Dowes, when in the lowlands, and assert the Dowes upon Forth and other places to be descended of them, which Dow of Arnhall the principle person of that name in a great measure owned, there being upon that account great intimacy betwixt the late laird of Buchanan and him, but both their estates being gone to other families, through want of male issue, that correspondence betwixt the two names are ceased.

AN
ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN
OF THE
S P I T T E L S.

THERE is no written document to evince the circumstances of the descent of the name of SPITTEL, in the family of Buchanan, though an uncontroverted tradition, and a continued pretension by the family of Buchanan to the name of Spittel, and the acquiescence of the generality of that name in the pretensions made to the same, in a great measure clear the origin of the name of Spittel to be as is generally asserted.

The ancestor of that name was son to Sir Maurice Buchanan of That-ilk, who flourished in the reign of King Alexander III. The reason given of his assuming the surname of Spittel being that he was admitted into an order of Knighthood called Knight Templers, or Cruchacks, which order was instituted about the eleventh century of the christian epocha, for the defence of the christian religion more especially of the Temple and Cross of Jerusalem, which as the Roman legend has it, was miraculously found by Helena mother to Constantine the first Christian Emperor, after much search made by her orders in and about the place of our Saviour's crucifixion. For preserving it the Empress caused a stately Temple to be built at Jerusalem, and dedicated to the holy cross, whence in after ages a great many, if not innumerable pieces were sent by the Popes of Rome of that supposed cross, for good sums of money, to Popish Princes and other potentates, insomuch that one of their own Writers writes, that if the thousand parts of these pieces had been the real cross, it would have soon broken the back of Simon of Cyrine in carrying it. However the above order of Knights was chiefly instituted for defence of that

cross, and having the potraiture thereof betwixt their shoulders, upon their upper garments, they were thence termed Cross-backs, or cruch backs, and from the Temple in which the cross was kept, Templars. There was a vast deal of lands throughout Christendom mortified to this order, for keeping up hospitality, in entertaining such poor Pilgrims, as in those days of superstition were going to the holy land, to perform their devotions; whence their order obtained the name of the hospitallers, and their lands Spittals, many of which yet retain that name. And though the Templars, and they seem to have been originally of one order yet they afterwards were divided, the templars being afterwards known by the name of knights of St. John, afterwards Rhodes, and now of Malta. However that, the hospitallers became in process of time so scandalous for their wicked lives that the Pope upon the Pope's pretence thereof, or as some say, instigated by Phillip the Fair, king of France who had formed a design of getting his sons invested in a great part of these Knights lands, in the year 1330, sent his apostolic orders or bulls to extirpate this whole order, and to sequester their lands. These orders were for most part obeyed, most of these Knights being without mercy put to the sword except such as were preserved by some powerful friends. The Pope shortly repenting his orders in giving so many lands devoted once for sacred, to be now bestowed on secular uses, recalled his promise of giving the same to the French king, and others, and thereafter mortified these lands to the Knights of St. John, above mentiond. Nevertheless a great part of these lands, despite of all the Pope could do, were kept by those lairds who first seized the same upon the extinction of the hospitallers.

Among others who kept their part, was this son of Buchanan, who from these Spittal lands possessed by him assumed the surname of Spittal, (his son being Adam Spittal of Ledlewans) besides which, he had also Balgownie, Blairwhoish, and other lands in the parishes of Strathblain and Killearn, being a considerable estate with the Spittal lands. All which, having made a purchase, as it would seem, some other place, the said Adam Spittal disposed in favour of his cousin Walter laird of Buchanan, by charter.

dated in the year 1394, and fourth year of the reign of king Robert III.

This Adam was ancestor to Spittel of Leuchart in Fife, which family since that of Buchanan was extinct, has kept in manner of correspondence with any of the name, so that neither by perusal of any of his evidences, nor by converse with the gentleman himself, could I have the opportunity of obtaining a distinct account of the time and manner of his acquiring his present estate, nor the reason of his omitting to Marshal any part of Buchanan's memorial bearing with what he now bears. The most obvious reason to me of his so doing is, that his predecessor being in orders, and by that means prohibited an memorial bearing, his successors, if they acquired their estate by marriage assumed those of the family they matched into; if by purchase, arms most suitable to their own inclination. Spittal of Leuchart, being a gentleman of a good estate in the shire of Fife, is the principal person of that Sept; there being besides those in Fife, diverse of that name in the strath of Monteath, and other places of this kingdom.

AN

ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN

OF THE

MACMAURICES, MACANDEOIRS, MACCHRUITERS, and
MACGREUSICHS.

THERE are two several septs of these Macmaurices, descended off the family of Buchanan at two different junctures of time. The ancestor of the first of these Septs for any thing can be found, was an illegitimate son of Maurice, second of that name laird of Buchanan, in the latter part of the reign of king Robert I. and beginning of king David II. The first of these I find upon record is, Arthur Macmaurice, being witness to a charter by Eugen M'Kessan of Garchel in favour of Celestin M'Lachlan, and Arthur M'Neil, of that par

of the estate of Garchel Achintroig, Gartelach, &c, in the reign of king Robert III. Those of this race reside mostly in the heads of Straithern, and Straithallan, and a few of them in the parish of Callender. The other Sept of these Macmaurices is descended of one stooping Maurice, illegitimate son to Walter, fourth of that name laird of Buchanan, in the reign of king James III. This Maurice is reported to have been of a very huge stature but withall so very coarse and unhandsome as gave occasion for his being little regarded; so that in the time of king James IV. the laird of Buchanan with most of his name having gone to the battle of Flowdon, left Maurice with some other invalids to oversee affairs at home; there being at that time some feud or variance betwixt M. Kenzie laird of Kintail, and Buchanan, Kintail thought this a fit time to carry on the same, and sending for that effect one Kenneth M'Kenzie, a brother or some other near relation of his own, with eighty men, to harrafs Buchanan's lands, these came to a hill betwixt Drymen and Buchanan, in sight of the latter, and being fatigued, lay down among the heather, to take some little repose. Mean while Maurice getting some notice of the advance of his party went to get surer intelligence, and passing accidentally near the hill in which the party lay, Kenneth the captain, observing him went alone to him, to get information of the country. Maurice seeming to take little notice of him went still on, giving no satisfactory answer to any of his demands; which at length so exasperated M'Kenzie, that he gave Maurice a stroak with his sword, not being at the trouble of drawing the same, which was no sooner done, than Maurice gave him such a stroak with his battle-ax, as clave his head to the teeth whereupon he returned instantly to Buchanan, and alarmed the country. The party in a little time awaking, and finding their Captain in that bad posture returned with all speed back, without doing the least violence. The place where this action was done yet retains the name of Kenneth's plain. A grand-child of this Maurice having killed a servant of my Lord Glaincairn, who residing in Kilmarnock was obliged to leave his native country of Buchanan, and go to the village of Scoon, north of Tay. His posterity in these parts are termed Morreises, or Morisones.

Some of these came thence, and settled upon Forth, betwixt Stirling and Culrofs, of whom are descended most of the Morisons in those parts. There are also some of this last Sept in the parish of Buchanan who retain their ancient name of Macmaurice, but very few in number.

The ancestor of the Sept of the MACCANDEOIRS is also reputed a cadet of the family, being reported to be a man of prudence and sagacity, who went to Argyle-shire along with Walter laird of Buchanan's daughter, married in the reign of king James III. to Campbell, laird of Ardkinglafs; who, in regard there was no other of his surname in that country, was thence termed Deoir, or a sojourner, whence his posterity were termed Maccandeoires. This Sept reside mostly in a place called Arskeotnish, near the village of Kilmichael in Glasrie as also upon the side of Lochow in M'Lachlan of Inchchonnell's lands. The principal person of these is Maccandeoire of Kilchoan, near Kilmichael in Glasrie. These are dependants of the laird of Ardkinglafs, seeing their ancestor went first there with his lady.

The MACCHRUITERS were of a long time reputed Buchanans, having for diverse ages resided in these lands in the upper parts of the parishes of Buchanan, and Callender pertaining to the lairds of Buchanan, but are now wholly decayed in those parts. The few of that name now extant, reside in Argyle-shire, but maintain no correspondence with the surname of Buchanan. They obtained their surname from some one of their ancestor's being a Harper, and were thence termed Macchruiters or Harper-sons.

The MACGREUSICHS are so denominated from one of their ancestor's being a cordiner, termed in Irish Greusich, whence his posterity were thereafter termed Macgreusichs, or Cordiner-sons. These are of the same origin with the Maccandeoires; that Buchanan, who went to Argyle-shire with the laird of Ardkinglafs's lady, being ancestor to both Septs. These M'Greusichs reside in Guannans, upon the west side of Lochong, and betwixt that and Lochgoyle in Ardkinglafs's lands, being, as their friends the Maccandeoires, dependants on that gentleman. There is also a small number residing upon Lochgoyle-side, termed

ed M^cNyers of Even Glas, or gray Hugh's race of the same origin with the M^cGreusichs, and own themselves Buchanans. Those already mentioned are all the cadets of other denominations directly or immediately descended of the family of Buchanan.

As for the M^cWatties, Macaldonichs and M^cRobs being all those of other denominations descended of the family of Lenny, I made mention of them in the account of that family. Those cadets of other denominations descended of the family of Drumikill are the Risks so named from their ancestors being born upon the Risks of Drymen. These mostly reside in the parishes of Drymen, Balfron, and Killearn, and some few of them in the Strath of Monteath. The second cadets of this kind are the M^cKinlays, so named from a son of Drumikill called Finlay; those lately in Blairnyle and about Bellach are of this sort, as also those in Benachra, and about the water of Finn in Luss parish. The M^cKinlays in some other parts of these parishes are M^cPharlans. The third of these cadets was ancestor of the M^cThomases, so named from one Thomas, of Drumikill's family. It is also pretended that the Yuilles are descended of a son of Drumikill's born upon Yuill day. This pretension is adhered to by some of the name of Yuille, by others not.

A

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF

THE

Martial Atchievements of the family of BUCHANAN and others of that name in the publick service of their prince and country, and upon other occasions.

THE nature of publick history not permitting notice to be taken of all the gallant actions of private men, many very singular atchievements of persons bearing the name of Buchanan have by that means been passed over in silence, so as to be capable of being vouched no other way than by private memoirs, or traditional accounts. How

ever we find from these, that many of the name of Buchanan have not been wanting to signalize themselves in as eminent a manner as any of their station. For not to mention the vigorous effects and constancy of Anselan, progenitor of that surname, in the quarrel and service of the Scottish, king, and nation against the Danes, the inveterate enemies of both, which was the cause of his obtaining that first and splendid part of the armorial bearing of Buchanan; our historians also celebrate the signal adherence of Sir Maurice, one of his successors, to the interest of his country during a great part of the wars managed after the death of king Alexander, a clear evidence of which (as already hinted) is his not having signed the Ragman roll, violently imposed by king Edward the 1st. of England upon most of any considerable account throughout this kingdom, though this gentleman at the time was honoured with knighthood, and upon diverse accounts much preferable to a great many whose names are found at that bond of allegiance to the said tyrannical king who allowed none to refuse it but such as adventured so to do at their utmost hazard. Nor was this gentleman's successor of the same name of less bravery and attachment to the welfare and honour of his native country, having accompanied his loyal patron, Malcolm Earl of Lennox, in all the dangerous adventures the Earl was concerned in during the reign of K. Robert I. and the minority of his son K. David II.

The next who signalized himself for the honour of his country was Sir Alexander, eldest son to John, second of that name laird of Buchanan, who procured the addition there mentioned to the armorial bearing of Buchanan, the circumstances of the adventure in which this gentleman was concerned, and the action by which he signalized himself being briefly this.

Charles the first of that name king of France becoming antick, and his queen, with the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy, making up a party against Charles the Dauphin, to whom of right the government of the kingdom belonged, and who was therefore the more favoured and supported by his country-men; this created such jealousy in the adverse party as put them upon all imaginable methods of supporting their own interest; in order

whereto they had recourse to Henry the fifth of England
 an aspiring young king who had not quite lost thoughts
 of the old pretension of King Edward III. his great grand-
 father to that kingdom. He therefore readily accepted
 of the Queen's invitation not to invade but to except in a
 manner of the kingdom of France, of which the Dau-
 phin, by her influence was disinherited by his father. Up-
 on the view of these advantages king Henry went to
 France with a good army, and having defeated the
 Dauphin's army at Agincourt, and afterwards proceeded
 to Paris where he married the French king's daughter
 he was constituted not only regent of France, during the
 king's indisposition, but also his successor in the kingdom.
 Thus having ordered matters in France to his satisfac-
 tion, he returned in triumph to England, leaving his
 brother Thomas Duke of Clarence his Vice-Gerant and
 general of the English army. The Dauphin upon this ex-
 igency sent Ambassadors to Scotland, in the year 1419
 being the last year but one of the regency of Robert Duke
 of Albany, imploring aid against the English. In com-
 pliance with this request the regent in the beginning
 of the year 1420, sent over a supply of seven thousand
 volunteers under command of John Earl of Buchan, his
 own son, and Archibald Earl of Wigtoun, eldest son to
 the Earl of Douglas. These forces arriving in France
 some few days before Easter, (which festival was then
 and is yet very religiously, if not superstitiously, observed
 by the Romanists) upon which account there was a cessa-
 tion of arms agreed upon for some days betwixt the Scots
 and English, in confidence whereof the former remained
 in much security, of this the Duke of Clarence being in-
 formed by one Fregosa an Italian, who deserted from the
 Scottish army, he upon the intelligence, resolved, notwithstanding
 of the cessation to take his advantage of the Scots
 the Scots fearing more harm from the experienced valor
 of that small number, than most of the French forces be-
 sides. So keeping his design secret, upon Easter-Sabbath
 he ordered all his horsemen to arms, judging these suffi-
 cient for the enterprize, and by a hasty march arrived in
 a few hours at the Scots quarters, in a little town in the
 province of Anjou, called Bauge, near which was a river
 traversed with a stone-bridge, and guarded by a party

French who upon Clarence's arrival deserted the post, Upon this alarm Hugh Kennedy a Scottish Captain, with thirty archers. advanced to the bridge, and for some time defended the same, 'till Clarence ordered two hundred of his Cuirassiers to dismount, and with push of spear, beat Kennedy, and his small party, destitute of defensive armour from their post. But while this was a doing the Earl of Buchan, with two hundred Scottish horsemen, arrived at the bridge, which Clarence observing left the passage clear to the Scots, and drew up his men in order of battle. The Scottish General as soon as he got his men together, advanced towards the enemy, and charged them with very great bravery, which was received by the English with no less resolution, being superior both in number and experience. So that after a sharp dispute, the Scots were scarce able to maintain their ground; till in the heat of the action, Sir Alexander Buchanan, meeting the Duke of Clarence, who was very conspicuous upon account of a coronet beset with a great many jewels affixed to his helmet, with his couched spear with the utmost vigour made towards him; the Duke in the same posture met his antagonist, upon whose breast-plate the Duke's spear planting Buchanan pierced at once through his left eye and brain; whereupon he instantly fell from his horse. Buchanan in the mean time getting hold of the coronet, and putting the same upon the point of his spear, cried to his country-men to take courage, for that there was a token he had killed the English General; which the English noticing, made no further resistance but committed their safety to their horses heels, there being killed of them besides Clarence, twenty six Officers, and other persons of quality, and near 3000 souldiers, besides 2000 taken prisoners, with very little loss to the Scots, there being none of account killed upon their side.

This victory, as it gave a great check to the affairs of the English, did no less erect the drooping circumstances of the French, of which the Dauphin was so sensible, that he created the Earl of Buchan his master of horse, and Wigton high constable of France, and rewarded all the other persons of distinction according to their merits, particularly Buchanan, whom he bountifully rewarded, and

for preservation of his heroick atchievement, added to his former bearing, a second tressure round the field, flower'd and counterflower'd, with Flower-de-luces of the second, and in crest a hand coupee, holding a Duke's coronet, with two laurel branches wreathed surrounding the same, which addition was retained by the family of Buchanan in all times thereafter.

Mr. George Buchanan, who seems never to have been very carefull in advancing the honour of his name, asserts that the common report was, that Clarence was first wounded by Sir John Suinton, and afterwards beat from his horse by the Earl of Buchan. But the assertion of the book of Pluscarden, and the additional arms, being so plain a monument of that action, clears the truth thereof as above related, beyond all manner of controversy. Buchanan is reported to have sold the coronet to Stewart of Darnly for 1000 angels of gold, and Darnly to have pawned the same to Sir Robert Houston for 5000 angels, this gallant gentleman, with a great many more of his countrymen, was killed by the English through the treachery, desertion, or cowardice of the French, in conjunction with all of them, at the fatal battle of Vernouille in the year 1424.

The next of that family who lost his life in the service of his prince, was Patrick second of that name, laird of Buchanan, who, with most of his name, was with King James IV. at the battle of Flowdon, in which Buchanan himself, John laird of Lenny, and diverse others of the name were killed, in the year 1513. Though our publick histories give no account of this gentleman's death at that occasion, nor of a great many others of quality, who lost their lives in that fatal engagement, nevertheless there are accounts to be found of the same in most of the families, whose principal men were lost at that unhappy juncture.

George laird of Buchanan, with his name and dependants, was at the battle of Pinkie, in queen Mary's minority, in which Buchanan of Arnpryor, and diverse others of the name, lost their lives. The same George was also at the battle of Langside, in which he behaved very honourably; and no less so did George, third of that name, laird of Buchanan, father to the late laird, who being C

Colonel of Stirling-shire regiment during the whole of the civil wars, in the reign of King Charles I. was with his regiment (most of his officers, and a good many of the soldiers thereof being of his own name) at the battle of Dunbar, as also at the fatal conflict of Ennerkeithing, at the last of which Buchanan with Sir John Brown Colonel of Mid-Lothian regiment, with their two regiments, stopped the passage of the English army over Forth for some days, and would have continued so to do, till relief had come from the King's grand army, then encamped at Stirling, had not Major General Holborn, commander in chief of that party of the Scottish forces, byassed (as is thought) with English gold, commanded these gentlemen to abandon their post, and allow the English free passage, which when effected, the general drew on these two regiments, with that of brave Sir Hector M'Lean, mostly composed of his own name, to an engagement with the west part of the English army; Holborn himself, with his regiment of horse, wheeling off without firing one shot and leaving these three regiments of foot to the mercy, or rather merciless rage of the enemy, they after a valiant resistance were in the end overpowered, and mostly cut to pieces. The laird of M'Lean, with most of any account of this name, was killed, as also a vast number of the name of Buchanan, the laird himself, with Sir John Brown, being made prisoners, in which condition Buchanan continued unreleased till the day of his death, in the year 1651.

It may upon good grounds be presumed, that diverse officers of the lairds of Buchanan, were concerned in a great many other battles, and other grand transactions managed by this nation, though a particular account of these matters cannot be so easily obtained. However the above instances, of which there are accounts, are sufficient testimonies of these gentlemen's willingness upon all occasions to evidence their duty in behalf and service of their prince and country.

As the lairds of Buchanan were ordinarily among the first who appeared in the publick service of their country, they were frequently obliged, according to the too general custom of the more ancient times, to maintain some private quarrels with some neighbouring names, and be-

ing for the most part unjustly provoked, came very rarely off with disadvantage.

The first of these private quarrels that is reported to have been, was with the Arrals, then a numerous name in the Lennox, and whose perverse and insolent disposition was very singular, insomuch, that upon report of any quarrel or slaughter in these parts, in which that name resided, those not present, upon hearing thereof, ordinarily asked, Who besides the Arrals? judging, whoever were seconds, the Arrals behoved to be first in any such adventure. Nevertheless in that contest already glanced at betwixt the Buchanans and that name, the same was brought so low, that there scarce remained thereafter the least memory of it.

Their next controversy is reported to have been with the Galbraiths, in the reign of King James II. being the most numerous and potent name of the Lennox in that age. The reason of this contest is said to have been the laird of Buchanan's marrying a gentlewoman of the name of Galbraith, heiress of Killearn, Bamoir, and Auchinreoch. The Galbraiths grudging very much that so good an estate should be carried off by a stranger, and in regard they could not justly withhold these lands, they resolved to take the advantage of these times, which being very turbulent favoured such projects, to detain them from Buchanan by violence. This began the quarrel, which continued for some time with mutual slaughter, and at last in the end terminate not only with the loss of what the Galbraiths so much struggled for, but also of divers of themselves in the action; the last of them being Galbraith of Benachra, and Benraes, who resided in a little castle situated in a little island of Loch-lomond, called yet the Galbraiths isle, whence he committed a great many hostilities, upon most of the neighbouring gentlemen, and if any time deprived of his boat, he would swim, with his cloaths and arms tyed behind his back, and in that manner take a boat from the next adjacent shore, and carry the same into his isle. Of this practice Buchanan being informed, caused a ambush to be planted in the next isle to Galbraith's, which intercepted him while in his swimming posture, and dispatched him, to the no small satisfaction of his neighbours.

There were diverse other hostilities carried on betwixt that of Buchanan, and some other neighbouring families not necessary here to be mentioned; as there were also betwixt the family of Lenny, and two several neighbouring clans, at two different junctures, betwixt the family of Drumikill, with the like number of clans; and also betwixt Carbeth and a certain clan in their neighbourhood. In all which contests, tho' after a great deal of bloodshed, those came off with the same honour and advantage that the principal family were wont to have in their encounters.

The name of Buchanan was so numerous in heritors, and the castle of Buchanan so centrally placed in respect of the interests, and residences of these heritors that the laird of Buchanan could in a summer's day call fifty heritors of his own name to his house upon any occasion, and all of them might with conveniency return to their respective residences against night, the furthest of them not being above ten miles from Buchanan.

The name of Buchanan since the principal family became extinct, consists of or is classed into four classes or families, the first of these being a certain number of heritors, and their dependants, who are immediately descended off the family of Buchanan, or the latest cadets thereof, who though they keep entire friendship with, yet have no dependance upon any other family of the name. The principal person of these is Buchanan of Auchmar, there being of this class ten heritors. The next is the family of Drumikill, the principal person or head of which, is Buchanan of Craigievairn, there being of this family seventeen heritors. The third is Buchanan of Lenny, of which family himself included there are ten heritors. The fourth is the family of Carbeth, of which Carbeth himself included, there are fourteen heritors. The heritors of the Macaufelans, Macmillans, Macolmans and Spittels, all immediately descended of that of Buchanan being added to the first class, make the same the most considerable of the four.

A
BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF

Some learned men of the name of

B U C H A N A N.

THERE have been some learned men of the name of Buchanan, besides Mr. GEORGE of whom already mention has been made. particularly.

Mr Thomas Buchanan of Ibert nephew to Mr. George upon whose demission the said Mr. Thomas succeeded in the office of Lord privy seal; before which he was a preacher, and a learned and eminent divine, being a great promoter of the reformation he was consulted in all points any ways difficult that occurred in those times, upon which account he is very often mentioned in the histories of Knox and Calderwood.

There was another Mr. Thomas Buchanan, son to Thomas second of that name young laird of Drumikill. He was minister of Syres in Fife in the reign of King James VI. and was of the greatest learning and esteem of any of his time.

Mr. Robert Buchanan Provost of the Collegiate Church of Kirkheugh in St. Andrews in the beginning of the reign of King James VI. was very famous for philosophy and theology, being for any thing I can find, of the old family of Arnpryor.

Mr. David Buchanan second son of William Buchanan of Arnpryor, was a gentleman of great learning, he flourished in the latter part of the reign of king James VI. and beginning of the reign of king Charles I. he wrote a large natural history which was not compleated at the author's death, and therefore never printed, to the great loss

of the learned and curious. He wrote also a large etymology of all the shires, cities, rivers, and mountains, in Scotland, which was printed, tho' not in many hand, from which I find Sir Robert Sibbald quotes some passages in his history of the shires of Stirling and Fife.

F I N I S.

A
BRIEF ENQUIRY
INTO THE

Genealogy and present state

OF

Ancient Scottish

S U R N A M E S.

IN T E N D I N G to give an account of the origin of some of the most considerable clans in Scotland I think it necessary to advertise the readers in the entry that they are not to expect such distinct and well vouch'd relations of things transacted at so great a distance of time as in matters of more recent memory. The history of a nation and people in their origin, depends upon the authority of immemorial tradition, which if it be not a good one, is at least the only one can be obtained in such cases. I have therefore made use of it in the ensuing treatise, wherever more authentick documents, are wanting, and when other circumstances give the strength of probability to the traditional accounts.

The existence of any surnames as now used before the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, which commenced in the year 1057, is vigorously controverted by a great many of this age, and that the first surnames which commenced in, or shortly after that reign, were local surnames, assum'd by the owners of these surnames. This supposition upon due examination, will be found of no great weight, if the least regard be had to our publick histories, and some other records there being no designations more frequently mentioned in our histories, than that of Phylarchae, or chifstains

tribes, which in all rational probability can admit of no other construction than chiefs of surnames, or clans agreeable to those of that station in those modern ages. It is very absurd to assert, that there were chieftains of tribes in these times, and yet allow them no tribes to be chieftains of, and the same thing in effect, as to call one by the name of a king, and yet allow him to have no kingdom, or to speak of a general, and at the same time deny him any soldiers. Tho' it may be urged against this assertion, that these Phylarchae, were the king's governors of provinces, inhabited by tribes of different denominations, yet this is no way probable, it being evident from our history that in the reign of Eugenius VIII. about the year 740, Murdac was governor of the province of Galloway, and in the reign of King Solvathius Anno 770, Cullan governor of Argyle, and Duchal governor of Athole. All these being designed by the particular provinces governed by them, and existing in the same ages, that the Phylarchae were not only existing, but in their full splendor, as they continued for many ages thereafter, and of a quite different office and designation, sufficiently demonstrates the Phylarchae to have been different from the governors of provinces. Nor could these have been governors or captains of the two or three tribes of Brigantes and Silures, to which by some the Icení are added, into which the Scottish people were in ancient times divided, in regard the Phylarchae are said to be very numerous, being counsellors in civil, and captains in martial affairs, under our Scottish Kings. Whereas if there had been Captains of these tribes, their number had been no more than three, which is highly improbable, and the more so in regard only the first of these three tribes is mentioned, or applied ordinarily to the Scots, by any unexceptionable authors. Much less are we to rely on these newly invented fictitious names of Gadeni, Novantes, Ladéni, and such like names of tribes assigned to the ancient inhabitants of each province, or shire in this kingdom, to be met with in diverse, especially our modern writers, none of which hath the least signification in, or affinity with the undeniable native language used by those to whom these terms are given, whereas the term of Gathelians denoting their origin, and Albineeh importing their country, tho'

far more ancient terms than any of the other are as yet in the native language, retained by the progeny of the ancient Scots. So that it may be presumed the above names of the several tribes had not been so wholly disused, had the same ever been really in use, or of any import in their language, these terms seeming to have been invented by such as had little knowledge of the language and other circumstances of those to whom they assigned them and therefore no great reason to sign the Phylarchae who had a real existence to these tribes, which in all appearance had no other than a fictitious one.

Nor can it well be imagined with what shew of reason it can be denied, that the ancient Scots were composed of diverse surnames in common with other nations, such as the Grecians, who though called by the general denomination of Grecians, and more particularly by their several provinces, as Beotians, Spartans, &c. yet at the same time surnames were in use among them; as the Heraclidae, from their progenitor Hercules; Pelopidae from Pelops; Mirmidons, so denominated from their frugality or laboriousness. Also among the Romans distinct surnames were no less frequent than among the former; as the Fabii, from their ancestor Fabius; the Manlii Torquati so denominated from their ancestor Manlius Torquatus. Among the English the ancestor of the surname of Piercy, ancient Earls of Northumberland, obtained that surname upon account of their ancestor's piercing king Malcolm III. his eye with a spear at Alnwick. Also the Turnbills in Scotland are said to have first got that surname from one of their ancestor's turning of a mad bull which made an attempt upon king Robert I. Nor were surnames in these more ancient times only used among the more polite nations, but also among the more barbarous; as the Acmenidae among the Persians; Arsacidae among the Parthians, and so in general among most of the known world. And it is very remarkable, that notwithstanding of the various revolutions, and grand mutations which have fallen upon the country and people of Italy, since the declination, at least extinction of the Roman empire, yet some remainder of the ancient surnames with little variation continue as yet in that country;

Some of the Vitellii, of which family was Aulus Vitellius a Roman emperor. And we find Chiapinius Vitellius, a principal officer under the prince of Parma in the wars of Flanders, not much above an age ago, being of that ancient surname. The Irish also contend in their histories that they can carry down the descent of the Oniels, Odonells, Olachlins, Obryans, Macrories and otherstermed by them the Mileian progeny, from certain sons of Mileius king of Spain, being Captains of the first colony of Gahelians, or Scots which from Spain first arrived, and settled in Ireland.

The Welch and some English writers assert, that the ancestor of the surname of Tudor, of which was king Henry VII. was originally descended from Cadualladerlast king of the Britons, who flourished about the 668, of the Christian epocha. To instance the fondness of people's having the origin of their most famous men scrued up to as great a pitch of antiquity as possible, yea sometimes above measure, I observed in Harrison, an English Writer, the genealogy of Hengist first king of Kent, and planter of the Saxons in Britain, carried up to Noah, and names assigned to each of his progenitors through all that long pedigree. Tho' indeed I in no manner approve of such vain glory; I as little do so of the opinionativeness of some of our writers, who endeavour all they can to deprive their country of that which other nations esteem their honour and which a great many upon much worse grounds, and much less satisfying authorities, use their utmost efforts in asserting, by extolling the antiquity of their nation and surnames.

The principal reason of some people's decrying the antiquity of the last is, that those Writers will not allow private evidences, judged by them the only infallible records, to have had any existence before the reign of king David I. and therefore what is recorded of any surnames is not to be relied on before that time. But as the first part of that supposition is not so infallible as these would make private evidents, so no more is the last part of it, it being well known, that there is lately found among our publick records a charter of king Duncan I. Grandfather to king David, as also a charter by Ethelred, one of king Malcolm the third's sons, of lands called Admor

to the Culdees of St. Andrews, granted in his fathers time and to which he is witness. And as these, so divers others of equal if not greater antiquity might be found upon due disquisition in our publick records, and some private hands. Yea Speed, and other English historians mention that there is a charter in the publick records, of that nation granted by king Athelstan to one Paulan a Saxon gentleman, of the lands of Rhodham in York shire, with divers others by king Edgar Ethelred, and other Saxon kings, long before the reign of King David. So that if these Saxons kings be allowed to have granted charters in these more ancient times, who received both their religion and letters from the Scots, I see no reason of denying those of this kingdom the same matter; though probably a great many of the most ancient have been cancelled, and others carried into foreign parts in the time of the war after the death of King Alexander, and at the reformation.

And though there were no other record than our publick histories concerning divers of our surnames, and other affairs, if no credit must be allowed to any thing recorded therein before the reigns of king Malcolm III. and king David I. the loss would be found much greater than could readily be compensated by any supposition newly advanced, however specious, tending to the subversion of an history as well founded in all circumstances as requisite for any of that kind.

To this therefore I shall appeal in relation to what I am to offer in further prosecution of the above mentioned subject, and by the same will endeavour to illustrate good many of our most considerable surnames, whose progeny of the same denomination is found in this age have existed in several junctures, and different reigns, divers ages, before the time prefixed, by those modern Writers.

My first Instance is of the surname of Murray. Our histories relate a people of that denomination to have arrived in this kingdom in the reign of king Corbred I. for possessions to have got Murrayland, retaining the name yet of which tribe in regard of their armorial bearing, being mollets, accounted by heralds the most ancient, and that the ancient and once numerous surname

of Sutherland is reputed a branch of the same, the present surname of Murray may without the least inconsistency be not only presumed, but even admitted to be originally descended; especially seeing in the reign of king Donald V. Anno 900, there is mention of a controversy maintained with much slaughter betwixt the Murrays, and Rosses, both being considerable surnames at that time which is more than two centuries before the time assigned for the commencement of surnames. And that which in a great measure confirms my allegation in relation to the Murrays, is that among the first of our surnames that of Murray is found upon record by private evidents, and is thereby known to have been a potent and numerous name.

For further instances we have the Grahams in king Fergus the second's time. Anno 404. of which, with the Dunbars, there is again mention made in the reign of king Indulfus. Now as it was before observed of the surname of Murray, the surname of Graham within so small a tract of time after this reign being found upon record by private evidents leaves no room to doubt of its being the genuine offspring of those already mentioned. In the same manner also the Dunbars, of which the potent name of Hume is a branch, may be asserted to be the progeny of that considerable person of that name mentioned in the aforesaid reign, notwithstanding of some late Writer's asserting one Gospatrick, a Saxon, who left Northumberland, and settled in the Mers about the reign of king Malcolm V. to be ancestor of the Dunbars. But the contrary plainly appears by the concurrent testimony of divers of our historians, who maintain that surname's descent from one properly called Barr, one of king Kenneth the great's captains, who in the wars against the Picts, and upon the subversion of that people, obtained an estate in the Mers, being a part of the Picts dominion, and upon the acquisition of those lands named the same Dunbarr, which in the ancient language imports the Fort or habitation of Barr, whence his progeny assumed the surname of Dunbarr. Nor does it infer any inconsistency, that the principal person of that name had besides his estate in the Mers the estate of Bengelly in Northumberland, of which he retained possession till the Scots were dispossessed of that whole

province, by the unjust avarice of king Henry II. of England.

The third and most clearly documented instance of any hitherto advanced is that of the illustrious surname of Douglas in king Solvathius time in the year 770. Of which surname Sir William Douglas went lieutenant to Prince William, king Achius's brother, in the army sent by that king to the service of Charles the great, first emperor of the west, and king of France upon the conclusion of the league betwixt France and Scotland, after which the said Sir William, having settled in Tuscany, was ancestor of the family of the Douglassii there, and in the low countries, who have always retained the ancient surname, and bearing of the family of Douglas in Scotland, and also a close correspondence therewith, as may be seen by the exquisite history of that surname here, as also by the history written by Umberto de Lorato of those others abroad, which could not have been very practicable to be so exactly done, had not the surname of Douglas been so denominated in the reign in which that brave gentleman, a branch thereof, left this kingdom. The progenitor of the surname of Douglas is reported by some antiquaries to have been a son of M'Duff, Thane of Fife who upon his so much signalizing himself in the battle against Donald Baan, obtained his surname not from his black gray armour alone, as is commonly asserted, but from his surname of M'Duff, or Duff, termed in Irish Duff or Duy, from whence and his gray armour he was upon that occasion termed Macduiglafs, and thereafter more briefly and properly Douglas.

However this be, there are not other instances wanting to confirm what has been advanced on the present subject such as the ancestor of the surname of Hay, who with his two sons by their valour gained that signal victory for the Scots against the Danes at the battle of Loncarty, in the reign of king Kenneth III. He by our historians expressly asserted to be surnamed Hay at that occasion.

The ancestor of the surname of Keith is also memorable in our history for killing of Camus the Danish general in the reign of king Malcolm II. We have also an account of Duncan M'Duff, who was Thane of Fife in the

reign of M^cBeth, and is recorded to have been a person of great power and authority, and chief of a numerous and potent surname, as the many considerable branches descended of that family near those times clearly evince such as the Weemses, M^cIntoshes, and Shaws, with divers others. The first of these derive their surname from caves, with which the sea-coasts of those lands first acquired by the progenitor of that name, abounds; caves being termed in Irish Uaimh, which can be no other way rendered in English than Weems. The surname of Hume has also the same etymology, all the difference being that the H, or note of aspiration, is more plainly pronounced in the last of these surnames.

These above adduced being not only of a date much more ancient than the period by some Writers assigned for the commencement of surnames in general, but also in these times in which the said are found upon record both potent and numerous, which cannot be in reason thought, to have been affected in an instant or even a small tract of time; It seems therefore much more reasonable to presume that they with some others long ago extinct, or not expressly recorded, and others hereafter to be mentioned were the genuin progeny of the Philarchae, and others anciently planted at several junctures in this kingdom, than to conclude them and all our other surnames in a manner upstarts, in regard each of them cannot (as I suppose few others can) produce such distinct evidents concerning their several origins, as may satisfy such as respect all that suits not their particular humours however inconsistent with reason or the nature of the matter convallid the same may sometimes fall out to be.

Next falls to be considered that assertion of local surnames derived from the lands of the assumers to have commenced in the reign of king Malcolm III. and to be the most ancient surnames, and that there was no other, surname, or method of distinguishing persons in use before that time but what was assumed either from bodily properties, applicable to particular persons, as Roy, or Baan, from the red or flaxen colour of a person's hair; Balloch from spots on the face; Bacach from a halt in ones leg. or from the quality of mind, as Coich mad or passionate, and such like. It is also asserted that these names then

used were sometimes derived from a person's father's Christian name, as James son of John, with others of that kind none of which were of longer duration than the person's own time so denominated. And so there was room left for new surnames each generation. All which, if true, would argue us to have been a more confused and rude set of people, than our very enemies could have with'd, or ever gave us out to be.

As to local surnames it is to be observed, that the greater part of them are derived from proper significant terms in the English language, terminating mostly in town, or some other term in that language; which language cannot be documented to have commenced in the reign of king Malcolm III. even in England, much less to have been either spoken or understood in Scotland, over all which, Irish was the native language, used by the inhabitants then, and for some ages thereafter, it being severely enacted, that none should use or learn the Saxon, or Teutonic, which was that used in England, lest by that means there should be any correspondence with the Saxons when enemies. Yea so far the mixture of Teutonic, and old Cimbrick, or Danish from being either perfect, or pleasant, that William the Norman Conqueror, upon his conquest of England, endeavoured all he could, (as did also some of his successors) to suppress or abolish that language entirely, and bring the French in place thereof, which in a great measure was effected. So that it was a long distance after his time ere that compound of the said three languages, and the Latine, termed now English, was introduced, and longer time ere the same was brought to any measure of perfection; so it is somewhat ridiculous to assert that surnames which in the least can lay any just claim to antiquity, could be derived from any significant term in a language scarcely known, and far less used in this kingdom before the reigns of king Alexander II. and III. who by their successive marriages with the daughters of the kings of England, their frequent commerce and correspondence with that kingdom, and the resort of divers English to, and settlement in this, made that language, tho' even in those times very unpolite, to be in some measure used here.

Nor will it be found upon record, that these local surnames are generally of a more ancient standing than the reign of the first of these two kings, and even then the assumers of these local surnames had other surnames not only at the time, but also a good many for diverse ages before the assumption of the local ones; as Houston's ancestor had that of Padvinan before that of Houston, Buchanan that of M'Auselan before that of Buchanan, and so a great many others. However in the reigns of king Alexander III. and king Robert I. the English language having become pretty much in use, it is probable those kings (as did some of their successors,) encouraged the assumers of new surnames from their lands, in order to carry off some dependants and cadets from the too numerous and potent clans, by that means diminishing their numbers and weakening their union, so formidable to the kings themselves, who rationally concluded that few were so free of ambition, and careless of their own interest, as not to chuse to be a kind of chief of his own Sept or at least expected some one of his progeny in a little time would be so, and to be in the king's favour and protection, rather than be subject to the imperious commands of their chieftains. which often tended to the ruin of themselves and their dependants. Moreover many of English extract, who upon divers accounts settled in this kingdom in the time of the wars betwixt the death of Alexander III. and the beginning of the reign of king David II. judged it their interest to change their former, and assume new surnames from their lands, or some other occasion; by that means, in some small process of time, to bring in oblivion their extract and nation, both so justly odious at that time to the people they resided among. So that as the most probable time of the commencement of these surnames is hereby pointed out, so also the extract of them upon a due disquisition all of them will be found to be English.

For further illustration of this subject, it is unanimously agreed to, by our historians, that upon the subversion of the Picts being more than two hundred years before the reign of King Malcolm III. a great part of the land possessed by the said people, obtained new denominations, from the proper names of those brave Captains, to whom

king Kenneth assigned the lands in recompence of their conquering the ancient possessors thereof, as for instance that Peninsula formerly called Ross, was then called Fife from the proper name of a nobleman called Fife, whose surname was Macduff, and whose progeny continued Thanes of that country, for diverse ages thereafter. As was at the same time the country called anciently Horettia, termed afterwards Merns, and Angus, from the proper names of two brethren betwixt whom that country was divided.

Nor seems the other supposition concerning epithetical surnames to be much better founded, as derived from some properties of person's bodies, or qualities of their mind. These epithetical designations, must be owned to have been in use some preceding ages, and even in the present in all places where the Irish language is used, or prevailed though at the same time there is not the least reason of allowing these epithets to have been ever used in place of surnames, or that persons so designed had no other surnames save them, which indeed are mostly to be met with in private evidents, the clerks of which being mostly churchmen, were so stupid, and supinely negligent, and so careless of the instruction or advantage of future ages as for the most part to neglect all designations of other persons, except those epithetical ones so much used then and by which persons were well enough known, tho' of no longer duration than their own time; which seems neither to have been regarded nor considered by those unthinking clerks, more than their frequent omission of inserting dates in these charters, and other evidents written by them. So that if it be argued, that surnames did not commend or that persons had none because not designed by them, most of those reputed private unerring evidents, it may well be argued from the omission of inserting dates in those evidents in which the same is omitted. As the private records or evidents so much at present relied on are most frequently defective in respect of the particulars above mentioned and some others, so neither are our public histories wholly free of such imperfections in relation to full designations of persons, as for instance Don Baan in King Solvathius's time by most of our historians is no other ways designed and therefore by our mode

writers judged to have no other surname than the epithet of Baan assigned upon account of his flaxen hair, yet Archdean Ballenden, translator of Boetius's history fully and truly design's him Donald Baan Macdonald, governor of Jura. He seems to have been tutor to the great Macdonald, while minor, or his deputy in some parts of those vast territories that belonged unto him. Also another Donald is no other way designed by our historians, than Donald Balloch, or spotted Donald, who lived in the reign of King James I. and was brother to Alexander lord of the isles, who with his clan are very well known to be Macdonalds for a great many ages before that time. Malcolm Beg who succeeded to Gilbert laird of Buchanan in the office of Seneschall, or chamberlain to the Earl of Lennox, in the latter part of the reign of King Alexander III. and beginning of Robert I. is always designed in all charters in which he is inserted granted by that Earl, Malcolm Beg, or little, yet he is found in very authentick documents in the hands of the Earl of Perth, and in the publick records, to have been surname Drummond, and one of the Earl's ancestors. The same Malcolm's Father in a charter by the Earl of Lennox in the reign of King Alexander II. is designed Gilchrist Drummond.

I have observed charters of no earlier dates than the reigns of King James V. and Queen Mary, with others of the two preceding reigns, to be the most carelessly and badly written, most confused and unexact in designations of persons inserted therein, and in divers other circumstances of any of the kind to be met with in any preceding age, some being therein designed from epithets applicable to their fathers, as John, son of black William, Thomas, son of long or tall Donald, and such like. Yea in this present age, there are two gentlemen of Donald's family, and Kepoch's termed Gorm, or blue Donald, whose progeny if existing an age or two after is present, would with a deal of reason judge it most ridiculous in any to assert, that their ancestors were not of the surname of Macdonald, because more frequently designated at least termed, by the epithet Gorm. So that it seems consistent with reason, that the asserters of epithets in place of surnames, refuse the existence of any other

surnames in these three last ages, in which those epithets are most frequent in evidents, or otherways allow persons to have had other surnames together with them in more ancient times.

THAT people known by the denomination of Scots of which our Scottish nation is at present composed may in respect of the origin of the same, be divided into four different distinct classes or divisions. The first of these classes consists of these surnames whose origin is purely Scottish, being the genuine progeny of the ancient Scots, which from Ireland at different junctures and occasions arrived and settled in Scotland. The second class is composed of such as came from south Britain or England, at the time of the four grand conquests of that kingdom, and upon some other accounts, and settled here. The third class or division consists of such French, and upon account of the mutual amity and correspondence commenced by the league betwixt Scotland and France in Charles the great and king Achaius reigns, and continued for a great many ages thereafter, upon which and divers other accounts, a great number of French settled in this nation of whom are descended a great number of very considerable families. The fourth and last division, being the least of the four, consists mostly of such Danes and Norveyans as were naturalized by our Scottish kings, and obtained possessions in this kingdom upon divers occasions, being upon the above accounts permitted to continue in this kingdom, after their country-men were obliged by king Alexander III. to yield or quite their possession of the northern isles of Scotland of which they had got a grant from Donald Baan the usurper, for the assistance in supporting him in his usurpation, and by virtue of that grant, retained possession for 200 years, till obliged to abandon those isles by king Alexander, about the year 1280. However divers of Danish extract, having by alliance, and other means, before the said time obtained considerable estates, were allowed to continue by the benevolence of king Alexander, and the successive kings of Scotland. So that these with some few other

in conjunction with them, of different extracts from the three classes above-mentioned, make up the fourth class or division of Scottish surnames.

The first example by which I shall illustrate the class first mentioned, shall be the surname of STEWART, being not only of an extract and descent purely Scottish, but also the only Scottish surname whose ancestor was an immediate son, or lineal descendant off the race of our ancient Scottish kings. The time and manner of whose descent tho' treated of by diverse of much greater abilities than I can pretend to, nevertheless agreeable to the account given by our Seneciones or Shanachies, but especially according to that delivered by a certain genealogical account of that illustrious family, composed in the reign, and dedicated to king Charles II. by an unknown author, (which little pamphlet is as well vouched, if not better, than any thing ever I could find on the subject) I shall deliver the origin of that family in the manner following.

Kenneth the great, king of the Scots, Subverter of the Picts, had three sons, Constantine, his successor, Ethus, and Gareth. This last had one son, Dorus, whom Mr. Abercromby makes son to Ethus the swift, being by that account, grandchild to king Kenneth, as well as by the other the difference being concerning his father. Gareth, father to Dorus, was first Thane of Lochaber. Doire or Dorus had two sons, Kenneth, by some erroneously termed Murdac; and Ferquhard, father to Donald, who murdered king Duff, for which he, and his progeny were exterminated, Kenneth had two sons, Murdac, his successor, Dunclina, daughter to King Kenneth III. by whom he had two sons. Bancho his successor, and Alexander; also four daughters, the first married to one of the ancestors of the Douglas's, another to Donald Thane of Sutherland, the third to Angus, ancestor to the Camerons, and the fourth to Malcolm Macrory Lord of Bute.

Bancho, with three of his sons, and his brother-in law Hugh Douglas, was murdered by order of the tyrant Macbeth, his fourth son Fleance having escaped, fled to Wales. Bancho's two daughters were married to Macbeth, Thane of Fife, and Frederick ancestor of the Ures

harts. Fleance by Maria Mnesta, daughter to Griffith ap Lewellin, Prince of Wales, had Walter first of the surname of Stewart, being married to Christian, daughter to Allan Lord of Bretaign in France, by whom he had Allan, his successor, who had two sons, Walter his successor, founder of the abbey in Paisley, Anno 1160. And Simon ancestor of the Boyds. Walter's successor was Allan the second, whose successor was Walter the third, high Justiciary of Scotland. He had two sons, Alexander his successor, and Robert Lord Torbolton, who by marriage of the heiress of Sir Robert Croc, obtained the lands of Cruixtoun, and Darnly, and was ancestor of the family of Darnly, afterwards of Lennox, notwithstanding that Mr. Abercromby, makes Allan, son of John, commonly termed of Bute, ancestor of that family. Alexander had two sons, James his successor, and Walter, who by marriage of the heiress of Cumin, Earl of Monteath, got that Earldom, and thereupon changed his surname to Monteath. He had two sons Murdo his successor, and Sir John Monteath of Rusky, ancestor of the surname of Monteath, and who betrayed Sir William Wallace. Murdo Earl of Monteath, had one son, Allan, who by marriage of the heiress of Macduff, Earl of Fife, obtained that Earldom, who having one daughter, conveyed those estates by marriage to Robert Stewart, second son to king Robert II. and first of the Stewarts. Both estates through forfeiture of Duke Murdo his son, fell to the Crown. Alexander's third son, by Jean Macrory heiress of Bute, was John, killed at the battle of Falkirk anno 1298.

James high Stewart had one son, Walter, married to Margery Bruce daughter to king Robert I. by whom he had one son, Robert, named Bleareye: his mother when big with child of him being killed by a fall from her horse at that place of Renfrew-moor called queen bleareyes cross the child by a doctor there present was cut out of her belly and the instrument with which the operation was performed having touched his eye, the same continued to be always tended thereafter, which gave him the epithet of bleareye. Upon the death of his Uncle king David II. without male issue he obtained the Crown of Scotland, by designation of king Robert II. of whom and his successors there may be account had from our publick histories.

The second principal branch of that great family was the family of Lennox, lineally descended from Robert lord Torbolton, already mentioned, his son being Allan first lord Darnly, who had two sons, John his successor, and Allan, who acquired the lands of Faslane, and others in the Lennox. Allan of Faslane's son Walter, by marriage of Margaret, heiress of Donald, Earl of Lennox, obtained that Earldom, whose son, Duncan Earl of Lennox had only two daughters, Isabel the eldest married to Murdo Duke of Albany, who, with his father in law the Earl of Lennox, and his own two sons, Walter, and Alexander, was by order of king James I. executed anno 1424, and their estate forfeited.

John second Lord Darnly had two sons, Allan, his successor, and Robert first laird of Aubigny in France Allan Lord Darnly married Lillias, second daughter to the last mentioned Duncan Earl of Lennox, and by her by gift of her father's forfaulture got the Earldom of Lennox, whose issue enjoyed the same till the reign of king James VI. that the Earldom was conferred upon Esme lord Aubigny whose grandchild died without issue in the reign of king Charles II. The Earldom having devolved upon an illegitimate son of that king, he sold the same lately, reserving only the title. Of this family are descended the Earls of Traquair, and Galloway with a great many others; the Earl of Murray being descended of a Son of Murdo Duke of Albany, and the Earl of Bute of a son of king Robert III.

Of all other ancient surnames of Scottish descent or origin, the heroick surname of Douglas justly merits to be mentioned next to that of Stewart, but having briefly touched on that surname already, and there being a particular history of the same, I shall insist no further thereon, than to declare that I agree with the sentiments of those antiquaries who assert the progenitor of and who first assumed the surname of Douglas to have been a son of Macduff Thane of Fife, for which there are divers different arguments used not necessary in this place at all to be enumerated.

From the same ancient surname of Macduff, as already hinted, is descended the surname of Weems, the ancestor thereof being Eugenius son to Constantine third Earl of

Fife in the reign of King Alexander I. it is asserted the Leslie's and Abernethies are of the same Stem with Weems but I could not obtain any exact account of the time and manner of the descent of either of these two last off that of Macduff.

The next instance is of the surname of Campbell, which is of ancient Scottish origin, however otherwise asserted by some of our historians. I shall briefly glance at the genealogy and some other matters relating to this surname, conform to two accounts of the same in manuscript, the one of these composed by Mr. Alexander Colvil, from evidents and other records belonging to the family of Argyle, the other account by Neil M'Ewin, who and his ancestors for divers ages, have been Seneciones or genealogists of the said family. From this last derives the ancient surname of Oduibhne, now Campbel, from Mervie Moir or Mervin the great, son to the famous Arthur King of the Brittons, and of Elizabeth daughter to the king of France which behoved to have been Childobert the fifth in descent from Pharamond, who was Contemporary with king Arthur.

Mervin is reported to have been a wild untractable man and upon that account rejected by the Brittons, tho' neither this nor any other circumstance relating event to the existence of such a person is any way consistent with probability for though there be no great reason of so doing yet there are a great many who doubt of the existence of king Arthur himself, in regard some of his countrymen in their writings have so much blended the account of his life and actions, with many ridic'ulous and monstrous fables as have very much prejudged the credit due to his existence and heroick achievements. This brave king is recorded to have begun in the year 518, and in a reign of twenty four years to have gained twelve victories, with the assistance of Goran king of the Scots, and Lothus king of the Picts over the Saxons, till in the end he expelled most part of them, and obliged such as stayed in his kingdom, to be in subjection to him. but much prosperity having rendered him and his subjects too insolent, they endeavoured to defraud Modr king of the Picts of the British Crown, which through defect of Arthur's issue justly belonged to him which was the occasion of a bloody battle betwixt them, in which both

these kings lost their lives, and so shattered the state of the Brittons, that it could never be retrieved thereafter, till in the end ruined by the Saxons. king Arthur was not only very much esteemed by the Brittons, but also by most others, being accounted one of the world's nine Worthies, of which three were Jews, Joshua, David, and Judas Macabees. Three Christians, Arthur of the Brittons, Charlemaign of France, and Godfrey of Bulloign. Three Pagans, Alexander the great, Julius Caesar, and Hector of Troy. But as for Mervin this pretended son of king Arthur, there is no probable ground for the existence of any such person, it being plainly recorded by all such histories as make mention of this king, that he never had any issue nor was never married to any but his queen Gwyvanor, who survived himself: nor would the British nor French histories have wholly omitted a matter of such great importance, were there the least ground for the same, neither would the Brittons however wild or foolish he might be, have past by that king's son whom they so much valued, and confer their Crown upon one Constantine, a nobleman who had no manner of pretence thereto; much less would Modred the Pictish king, being only king Arthur's cousin-german, contend for a Crown, which by so plain a right pertained to another. So that by this account, the surname of Oduibhne, is said to have got that denomination, from the marriage of Ferither Olla, the fourth in descent from Mervin with a daughter of Diarmuid Oduibhne, a principle nobleman of Ireland; and to have not only obtained from this Diarmuid the denomination of Oduibhne but also that of Siol Diarmuid, by which that surname is in Irish frequently designed; yet this supposition is wholly groundless, there being no instance of any Scottish or Irish surname obtaining their ancient or principle denomination by any such means. Some of the progenitors of this surname are by the said account reported to have been married to grandchildren of Con Centimachus, and Neil the great, two of the most famous kings that ever reigned in Ireland, so that if they were used to take denominations from such family's as they married into, the same would rather be assumed from names of one of those kings than from that of any individual nobleman who was their subject.

But passing this topick, I come to the account most consistent with probability, in relation to the origin of that surname. The ancestor of the same was Diarmuid Oduibhne, who as one of the principal Phylarchae or Captains, came from Ireland with some of the Scots, who either in king Fergus's time, or in that of one of the two colonies, which at different junctures came from that kingdom, and settled in Argyle and the isles adjacent. For though the generality of our historians, more especially genealogists, rather to please the taste of those of the modern times than in any great measure to promote the truth, or at least probability, use their utmost efforts to assign some plausible manner and stated period concerning the origin of ancient surnames; yet all amounts to no more than probable conjecture, supported only by propable and solid tradition, of which that most consistent with sound reason and probability ought most to obtain: so that in the accounts of the origin of this, or any other of our ancient Scottish surnames, there is a little absurdity in presuming the same to be the offspring of those who first settled here, as by a specious kind of story to assert them descended at such a time and from such a person, some eight or nine hundred or thousand years ago, there being as few written documents to confirm the last as the first of these accounts. Nor is it in reason to be supposed, as I have hinted already, that the whole progeny of those Scots, who are reported to have settled before, at, and in some process of time after the coming of king Fergus I. here, to be so totally mouldered away and extinct, as that few or none of these surnames now in being, and of an ancient Scottish extract. can be pretended to be their genuine progeny, but that each surname must be put to the shift of framing a latter origin for themselves which when effected is no better founded, nor more satisfactory to people of understanding than the former method to which lest I appear too closely to adhere, I shall relate the account most agreed to, conform to the more modern method of genealogizing, in relation to the origin of the above mentioned surname.

Thus in place of Mervie, or as others term him Smervie Moir, supposed son of king Arthur, these other genealogists, with a greater shew of probability, mention Diarmuid Oduibhne, a very famous Irish nobleman, and much cele

prated for valour, and other heroick atchievements, by the Irish historians, who having come to Scotland in the beginning of the reign of king Geranus, or Coranus, about the year 512. married a daughter of the said king, of whom he begot Ferither Uor, or Ferither Dun. From this Diarmuid, according to the above antiquaries, the surname obtained the two designations of Oduibhne, and Siol Diarmuid, who flourished in, or some little time after that of king Arthur, which gave rise to the story of his being son to that king, as also of divers of his posterity's being called Arthurs, whence no inference can be deduced of their descent from king Arthur, that Christian name being used among the Irish long before king Arthur's time as for instance, Cormac M'Arthur, son of Arthur, tonamed Ulfalla or long beard, king of Ireland, a great many years before the time of Arthur king of the Brittons, as also a great many others of account in that kingdom in very ancient times. This Diarmuid seems either to have been of the same origin with the Sept of Scottish Oduibhns, and therefore to have been by them at the juncture assumed for Phylarchae or chieftain, or which is more probable to be lineally descended from the first Diarmuid, and upon account of the grandeur by marriage of the Scottish king's daughter, and other atchievements, to have been accounted the progenitor of that surname, and from whom the same was first so denominated.

Ferithar Uor was married to a great grandchild of Neil the great, tonamed Naoighealla, or nine hostages, whom he is recorded to have had in his custody at one time, from several Spanish and Brittish princes, with whom he had been at variance, being thence termed keeper of nine hostages, and one of the most famous of the Irish kings, Ferither Uor his successor was Duibhne, or Duina, an ordinary Christian name in those times. Duina's successor was called Arthur, whose mother was Murdac Thane of Murrays daughter. there is no account of what family this Murdac married into, however his successor Ferither Olla, or the physician, is reported to have been married to one Diarmuid Oduibhn's daughter, which is a grand mistake as already observed. Ferither Olla's successor was Duibhne Saltdearge, or Duina red hair, he is said to have married to a grandchild of Neil the great, which is no less an er-

nor than that above mentioned, as appears from the vast distance of time betwixt these two. His successor was Ferither Fionruadh, or whitish red. His successor was Duina Dearg, or red, his son being Duibhne Doun or Duina the Brown, from the colour of his hair. His successor is reported to have been Diarmuid Macduine or son of Duina.

This Diarmuid Macduina had two sons, Arthur, with the red armour, either from artificial colour or colouring thereof with blood. the second son was Duina white tooth, the eldest of these called Art Armdehearg, or Arthur red armour, had three sons, Sir Paul Oduine or Macduine Knight of Lochow, of which estate all his progenitors were proprietors. This Sir Paul was termed Paul Ansperrain or Paul with the purse, being treasurer to King Malcolm III. as is commonly alledged. His two brethren were Arthur Dreinuch, of whom descended Macarthur of Inchdreiny, and others of that name upon Lochow-side. The other brother was also called Arthur of whom descended the family of Darleith, in Lennox lately extinct. Of the first of these two Arthurs descended also the family of Strachur, which though recorded to be descended of one of the Knights of Lochow. Some generations after the assumption of the surname of Campbel, yet is not so probable as the above descent, in regard of the above long continued pretension of the family of Strachur to more antiquity than that of Argyle, which could not possibly be founded on any ground than that above mentioned.

Diarmuid Macduibhne's second son, Duina whitetooth had one son called Gillecollam, or Malcolm Oduibhne. who first married the lord of Carrick's Daughter, by whom he had three sons. The eldest of these Gilmorrie was ancestor of the Macneachts of Lochaber, and other parts of Argyle-shire. The second son was Corcarua, ancestor of the Macuillins, or rather Macailins in Ireland. The third son Duncan Drumanach, in regard he resided beyond Drumalbin, was conform to this genealogy, ancestor of the Drumonds. But that Surname refuse this, and assert their ancestor to have come to Scotland with Queen Margaret Queen to king Malcolm III. and while the ship, in which the Queen was happened to be in very much danger by storm, that the dexterity of that gentleman in piloting the

same was a great means of the preservation of the ship and passengers, whence he obtained the surname of Drummond, importing the top of the waves, as is very much illustrated by the armorial bearing of that surname, being three barrs waved or undee.

Malcolm Odiun, after his first Lady's death went to France, and married the Heiress of the Beauchamps, or as in Latin *Campus bellus*, being neice to the duke of Normandy. By her he had two sons, Dionysius, and Archibald, who from the inheritance got with their mother, changed their surname from Odiun to Campbel. Dionysius the eldest continued in France and was ancestor of a family designed Campbel in that kingdom, of which family was Count Tullard, a Marechal of France, carried prisoner to England in the reign of Queen Anne, and diverse others of quality. The second brother came to Scotland as some say an officer in William duke of Normandy's army, at his conquest of England, Anno 1066. And coming to Argyle-shire, married his cousin Eva Oduin, only daughter to Sir Paul Oduibhne, or Paul Ansporian. She being heiress of Lochow, and he having retained this surname of Campbel, as did his successors, the whole clan of Oduibhne in a small tract of time, in compliance with their chief, assumed that surname, as did many others in this kingdom upon the like occasion.

This Archibald, who first assumed the surname of Campbel, his successor was called Duncan, who by marriage of one called Dorothy Macfiachir, heiress of the upper part of the barony of Lochow, united these two estates. He was succeeded by Colin the Bald, who married a neice of king Alexander I. or as others with no less probability assert of king Alexander second. This Colin was instituted Master of the household to the king, and the king's lieutenant in the shire of Argyle, and west isles. Colin's eldest son was Archibald. He had a second son Hugh ancestor of the old house of Lowdon in the shire of Ayr, they having got that estate by Crawford heiress thereof, who did her ancestor acquire the same by marriage of the only daughter of Sir James Lowdon, heiress of that estate. The race of the old Campbels of Lowdon terminating also in an heiress in the reign of King Charles I.

Campbel of Lawers, descended of a son of Clenarchie, by marriage of the said heiress, obtained that estate, being afterwards chancellor of Scotland, and grandfather to Hugh the present earl. Colin the bald had also two illegitimate sons, the eldest Taus Corr, or Thomas the singular; he was ancestor of the Mactauses, or Thomsons of Argyle-shire, and some other parts. The name of the other illegitimate son was Iver of whom the Macivers of Glasrie, and other parts.

Colin the Bald was succeeded by his son Archibald, who had two sons, Duncan his successor, and Dougal ancestor of the old family of Craignish. Archibald was succeeded by his son Duncan, whose successor was Dougal. His successor was Archibald, who married the lord of Carrick's daughter by whom he had Colin Moir or the great being so both in body and spirit. He married a daughter of one Sir John Sinclair, by whom he had his successor Sir Neil. This Colin Moir was killed by his neighbour John M'Dougal lord of Lorn, at a place called the Streign being a ridge of Mountains betwixt Lorn and Lochow. It's thought the family of Argyle derived the designation of Maecuillain Moir from this Colin; but I am more apt to believe that designation was derived from Colin first earl of Argyle, and chancellor of Scotland in the reign of king James II. Sir Neil was married to lady Marjory Bruce, sister to king Robert, which was the occasion of the close adherence of Sir Neil, and his son Sir Colin to the interest of that prince, and performing many signal services to him and king David II. his son. Sir Neil had a son called Dougald or rather Duncan ancestor of M'Donachy now Campbel of Inverraw, and other gentlemen of that name, the said Duncan's mother being a daughter of Sir John Cameron, Locheal's ancestor, and 2d. Lady to Sir Neil he had another son Sir John of Moulin, afterward earl of Athole. The further account of this surname is set forth at large in Mr. Crawford's peerage to which I refer the reader.

There is also of ancient Scottish descent the surname of Ogilvie, descended of Bredus a brother, or rather son to the famous Gilchrist Earl of Angus who flourished in the reign of king William of Scotland, and was married to that king's sister.

The surname of Kennedy is in like manner of great antiquity in this kingdom, being originally descended of that once potent surname of the M·Kennedys of Ireiand, of which surname was that brave king Brian Kennedy, to-named Boraimh, or taxer, being contemporary with our king Malcolm II.

Thus having adduced a certain number of Instances for the illustration of surnames of an ancient Scottish descent, being the first class of Scottish surnames, I shall next proceed to give instances of these whose descent is from England, being the second class of those Surnames, now reputed Scottish ones.

The first Instance I shall adduce of the same is the surname of Graham, which according to Buchanan, and some others of our historians and antiquaries, is descended from one Fulgentius, a nobleman lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Brittons who in the beginning of the third century of the christian epocha, with an army of his own country-men, attempting to free themselves and country from the Roman servitude, their just endeavours were nevertheless frustrated by the superiour power of their adversaries, in which exigency Fulgentius, and divers of his associates were obliged to flee for refuge to Donald, first of that name king of the Scots then at war with the Romans, who not only gave a very kind reception to these strangers, but bestowed estates upon Fulgentius, and some other principal men of them, whose posterity remained always thereafter in Scotland. The principal person of Fulgentius' progeny, having after the fatal battle of Dun, in which Eugenius king of the Scots, with the greatest part of his Nobility and others of any account of the Scottish nation, were killed by Maximus the Roman legate, in conjunction with the perfidious Picts, gone with divers other Scots into Denmark, he continued there till the restoration of king Fergus II. Anno 404, or as some say 423.

That person of Fulgentius' race who went to Denmark, whose proper name was Graeme, married in Denmark, and his daughter was married to king Fergus II. tho' others say that Graem's daughter was mother to king Fergus, being married to Erthus his father, which carries little probability, in regard Graeme was not only a principal

assistant to king Fergus in his own life-time, but was after his death elected governour, or regent of the kingdom, during the minority of his son Eugenius, and having in that time broke over the wall of Abercorn greatly harrassed the dominions of the Brittons; so that from that adventure that wall is said to have obtained the denomination, retained as yet of Graham's dyke, which denomination others assert to be taken from emperor Severus, who repaired that wall, which was first begun by Julius Agricola in the reign of the emperor Domitian. The reason given for the last is, that Severus being born in Africa was of a very black and swarthy complexion, and that thence the dyke was termed Grims dyke, Grim in Irish signifying black or swarthy, whence the Scottish word Grim is derived. However this be, the first seems most probable, nor can these great achievements in Eugenius's minority be imputed to Graeme, by reason of his too great age, whereas the translator of Boetius calls Fergus's mother Rocha daughter to a nobleman of Denmark called Roricus, or rather Rodericus. And that which very much evinces Graeme's origin as above asserted is, that his grandchild Eugenius upon assumption of the government, (as our historians relate) gave for pretence of the war commenced by him against the Brittons, the restitution of his grandfather Graham's lands.

Our history gives no account of the posterity of this Graeme for some ages. The first to be met with of them is that Graham who with Dunbar, and the forces of Lothian, appeared in rear of the Danes, when in battle with King Indulph, and his army, which was the occasion of the defeat of the the first. The next was Constantine, married to Avila daughter to Kenneth one of the ancestors of the Stewarts in the year 1030. And in the year 1125, William de Graham is witness to the foundation charter of Holyrudehouse in the reign of king David I. The said William's son Sir David, got charters of Charletoun, and other lands in Forfar-shire, in the reign of king William of Scotland; as did his son another Sir David, from Malduin earl of Lennox of the lands of Strablane, and from Patrick Dunbar earl of Dunbar, or March, of the lands of Dundaff and Straithcarron, in the reign of king Alex-

ander II. as did his successor, also David, the lands of Kincairden from Malise Foreteth Earl of Strathern, in the reign of king Alexander III. Before all which lands mentioned in the above charters that surname seems to have been in possession of Abercorn, Eliestoun, and other lands in Lothian. And though one Moor is reported to have had Abercorn in the reign of king Alexander III. yet in all probability he had but some part thereof acquired from the Grahams, which after having continued some little time with Moor returned to the Grahams again, and went from them with Margaret heiress thereof to James brother to the Earl of Douglas in the reign of king James I.

There were two principal families of this name in the reign of king Alexander III. the one being of Abercorn. Both these are mentioned among the Magnates Scotiae in cognition of the debate betwixt Bruce & Baliol anent the Scottish kingdom, as also inserted in that famous letter, written by king Robert I. to the Pope in the year 1320. These two thereafter were united when Patrick Graham of Eliestoun and Kilbride, second son to Sir Patrick Graham of Kincairdin, in the reign of king Robert III. married the only daughter and heiress of David Earl of Strathern, and by her obtained that Earldom, whose son Malise was deprived of the same by king James I. in regard that estate was entailed to heirs male, but he gave Malise in lieu of Strathern, the Earldom of Monteath in the year 1428, whose posterity continued for nine generations for to be Earls thereof. William the ninth Earl, having never had any issue, disposed his estate to the Marquis of Montrose died in the year 1694.

The first cadet of this family was Sir John Graham of Kilbride, Gartmore's ancestor. And the last Cadet of any repute was Walter Graham, ancestor to Graham of Gartur.

The next in antiquity of surnames thus descended, and who were obliged to leave their native country by the Romans, are by some antiquaries reported to be the Seaton, though there be little to be found in any of our private records concerning that surname till the reign of king David I. when Alexander de Seaton is mentioned,

as also his son Philip in a charter of those lands, which for the most part that family enjoyed till in the reign of king William. The famous and loyal Sir Christopher Seaton, who was married to Christian Bruce, sister to king Robert I. is very much celebrated in the account of the wars managed after the death of king Alexander III. and no less is that heroick action of his son Sir Alexander, in keeping of the town of Berwick, though at the expence of the lives of his two sons both executed by the orders of that rigorous prince king Edward III.

Those surnames which were obliged to abandon England through the tyranny and oppression of the Normans upon the conquest of England, they being in general so very numerous, that I can only mention some few instances of the same.

As first the Levingstouns, derived from Levingus, a proper name frequent among the Saxons, as also Alphingus, or as it is ordinarily exprest Elphingus, ancestor of the Elphingstouns. These with a great many others, ancestors of divers of our principal surnames, came to Scotland with Edgar A. heling, and his sister Margaret, queen to our king Malcolm III. some little time after the Norman conquest, and were all courteously received, and many of them endowed with estates by that magnificent prince. The ancestor of the Levingstouns, having settled in West-Lothian, denominated these lands first acquired by him Levingstoun, from his own proper name, which continued to be for some descents. The first of that surname found mentioned in any private record is called Levingus in the reign of king David I. this name was aggrandized, by two several means, first by Sir William Levingstoun's marriage with the heiress of Callender, and with her obtaining that estate, in the reign of king David II. secondly by Sir Alexander, this Sir William's grandchild's being governor of Scotland, in the minority of king James II.

As the Levingstouns gave denominations to their land in west Lothian, so the ancestor of the Elphingstouns after the same manner denominated the lands first acquired by him in Mid Lothian, which by an heiress in the reign of King James I. came to the Johnstouns, that part of the estate in Stirling-shire, called formerly Airthbeg (as

Mr. Crawford asserts) being retained by the heir male, and changed into that of Elphinstoun.

The Hamiltouns, Hepburns, Grays, and a great many others are of a more late descent from England than these already mentioned. All I shall observe concerning them is only in relation to that of Hamilton, the descent of which from England seems to be of greater antiquity by far than what is generally asserted, by our historians, and though not much to be valued on other accounts, I am more apt to joyn sentiments with the author of the English Peerage, who affirms the ancestor of the Hamiltons to have come to this kingdom in the reign of king William, and that which in a great measure confirms me in this opinion, is a charter in the register of Dunbartoun, pertaining to Hamilton of Bardowie, granted by Duncan Earl of Lennox, to John Hamilton of Bathernock, now Bardowie, upon resignation of John Hamilton his father of those lands in the year 1394, and in the reign of king Robert III. so that the Lord Hamilton's son, who married Galbraith heiress of Bathernock, being named by all who write of that surname David, and owned to be a later cadet than the ancestors of the Hamiltons of Preston, Innerwick, Bathgarte, and a great many others evinces these writers either to be in an error in relation to the descent of these of Bardowie, or which is more probable, in that of the surname in general as to their ancestor's coming to Scotland in the reign of king Robert. For though it be evident, that by some several descents Bardowie's ancestor is later than divers cadets of that family, yet by the above charter in 1394, being only 8 years posterior to the coronation of King Robert 1st. the grandfather of that John in whose favour that charter was granted must be allowed to have existed at, not before the coronation of the said, and consequently before the time allotted for the first coming of the ancestor of the surname of Hamilton to this kingdom.

The next class of Scottish surnames is those whose descent is from the French, being also a very considerable part of our Scottish surnames. The first instance of these is the surname of Frazer, so denominated from the three strawberry-leaves, termed in French Frazes, which

that surname use for armorial bearing, some other surnames of French extract have also obtained denominations from the same cause, as the Sharps, Purvesses, and others, The Frazers are said to be descended of Peter Count of Troile, who came to Scotland some little time after the league betwixt Scotland and France. That surname is not only founded upon record, but to have been divided in divers great branches, or families in the reigns of King Malcolm V. and king William, one of which in the reign of the latter, was chancellor of Scotland. that great man and loyal patriot Sir Simon, so famous in the reign of King Robert 1st. was lord of Tweeddale and resided in Oliver castle in that country. The Tweedies now possessors of that castle, and adjacent estates are supposed to be descended off the ancient Frazers. Lovat's ancestor was also called Simon, his mother being sister to king Robert 1st. From this last Simon the Lords Lovat are always termed Macshimes, or contractedly Macimmey, the same with Simpson, whose family is by far the most numerous, of any other of that surname.

The Sinclairs are also of a French descent, being Earls of Orkney afterwards of Caithness William or rather Henry Earl of Orkney and Caithness being Chancellor in the reign of king James 2d. and of the greatest grandeur of any noblemen of his age. Also the Montgomerys, as their arms and motto evince, are of a French or as others assert of a Norman origin; as are also the Bruces, and the Bailies thought to be descended of the ancient Baliols, and the Browns, with a prodigious number of other surnames too numerous to be in this place mentioned.

The fourth and last and indeed the least class of Scottish surnames is those whose descent is from Denmark, and some other northern regions, Some antiquaries more especially our heralds, presume the Ramseys, Carneys, and Monroes, to have come originally from Germany, by reason of their armorial bearings the Grants assert themselves to be of a Danish descent from Aquin de Grand or Grant, Sir John de Grant is one of these mentioned in the debates which fell out after the death of king Alexander 3d. the Menzies also contend to be of a Dan-

ish extract, as also some others, more especially of the clans as shall hereafter be specified.

Having thus briefly illustrated by instances the several classes of Scottish surnames, I shall proceed next to an account of the clans or those whose surnames commence with Mac, of which such as are nobilitated being so fully treated of in the Scottish peerage, shall nor therefore be touched in this place, nor the Macdowells of Galloway, Mrvains, M'Guffocks, M'Cullo, and some others, who though of ancient Scottish extract, yet having no manner of correspondence or agreement in language, habit or any other circumstances with those most properly termed clans shall not here be insisted upon. I shall therefore confine myself wholly to the highland clans, which are ordinarily conjoined in our old record and Acts of Parliament.

AN

ACCOUNT of the

MACDONALDS

HAVING already offered some few arguments for convincing of some of the clans, and other surnames of a Scottish extract, to be the genuine progeny of the ancient Scots, who at different junctures planted the western parts of Scotland, I shall not in this place further insist upon that subject, but proceed to an account of the MACDONALD's, who for many ages were of the greatest esteem and deservedly had the precedency of other clans. For had not their fate been to be planted in the most remote corners of this kingdom, and by that means no object or occasion offered of exerting that valour and vigour so very natural to them, their actions had been recorded in as bright characters as those of the Douglasses, or any others of our heroick surnames.

The Chieftain or Phylarchae of this tribe or clan, and from whom the principal men thereof are descended, ac-

T

sording to Mr. Welsh, and some other Irish, also some of our Seneciones or genealogists, about a century before Christ's Nativity, was Coll tonamed Vuais, who had two cousin-germans of the same name, they being by three several sons grand-children to Con Cenchathach, or Constantine Centimachus, King of Ireland, so named from his fighting a hundred conflicts in his time against foreign invaders of his kingdom, and homebred rebels, as the Irish history asserts. From these three Colls some of the most ancient of the clans deduce their descent, and as these are termed descendants of the Milecian stem so they are also designed Cliochd nan Colluibh, or the posterity of the Colls in like manner as the Campbells are designed both Clanoduibhne, and Siol Diarmuid, the children of Duina, and progeny of Dermud, two of the most famed of their ancestors.

Coll Vuais's son was called Gilebreid, as our histories name him Bredius, this Bredus, in the reign of king Ederus about 54 years before Christ's Nativity, with an army of his islanders entered Morvern and the other western continent, which having with great barbarity depopulated, he was in his return met by king Ederus with an army, and entirely defeated. Bredius hardly escaping by absconding himself in a cave, was thence termed Bredius or Gillebreid of the cave, however after the king's departure he obtained new forces, by which he obliged the inhabitants of these parts to become his tributaries, in which he was not disturbed by king Ederus, then under some apprehension of an invasion by Julius Caesar, who at that juncture had invaded the south parts of Britain.

Bredius's son was called Sumerledus, from whom the Chiftains of that clan were for some ages designed Macfeirles, or Sumerledsons, as Richard Southwell an English writer, in his account of the petty kings or Reguli of some of the British isles, while under the dominion of the Norwegian kings, asserts, who say that those Reguli possess all the isles round Britain, at least Scotland, except those possess by the sons of Sumerledus, being most of our Ebudae, or western isles then possess by the clan of Macdonalds.

ummerled's son was called Rannald, Rannald's son was called Donald, which name continued for several successive generations, and from which that clan obtained their denomination. The first of these Donalds of the isles found upon record, was that Donald who about the year 248. of the christian Epocha in the reign of king Findoch, made a descent, of the continent of Argyle, but being defeated by the king, was killed with a great many more of his men, for revenge of whose death, his son of the same name in the year 262, and first year of the reign of king Donald II. with an army entered the continent, and being encountered with an army hastily levied by the king, that prince was defeated by the islanders. The king dying of his wounds in a few days, Donald of the isles usurped the government, and retained the same for twelve years. at the end of which he was killed by Cratlinth, king Findoch's son, who kept down his successors, as did also some of the succeeding kings. They made no great disturbance for a considerable time, till in the year 762, one of these chiefs of the isles, called Donald made an insurrection, but was defeated by king Eugenius. That insurrection made by Donald Baan is elsewhere mentioned.

The chiefs or principal persons of this surname as soon as the title of Thane came to be used, were among the first of our nobility dignified therewith, by the title first of Thanes of the isles, and afterwards Thanes of Argyle upon account of that large tract of land posselt by the chiefs of that surname, besides Kintyre, and Knapdale, all along the sea-coast of Argyle-shire. of these were the two successive Sumerleds mentioned in the reigns of king Malcolm VI. and king Alexander I. of Scotland. The last of these two Sumerled's successor was Reginold. Rannald, mentioned in the records of the abbey of Paisley, being founder of the abbey of Sanda. Rannald's son was Donald, mentioned also in a mortification made by him to the abbey of Paisley.

Donald had two sons Angus or Aeneas, his successor and Alexander progenitor of the Macolasters in Argyle-shire. This Angus upon account of a mortification made by him is mentioned in the records of the Abbey of Paisly. Angus had also two sons, Alexander his suc-

cessor, and John ancestor of the Maceans of Arduamurchan, now almost extinct. To Alexander, mentioned in some old records of Argyle succeeded Angus Moir, or the great who with two thousand men was with king Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn. Angus' successor was also called Angus, being married to a daughter of Okeyan lord Dunseverin in Ireland. His successor was John who very much aggrandized his family by marrying of lady Margaret Stewart, daughter to king Robert II. as is evident by two charters by that king in his favour, by designation of his beloved son in law, of the lands of Moidert and Croydert. This John had four sons Donald his successor; John of Glins, ancestor of the earl of Antrim in Ireland; Alexander, by some said to be ancestor of the Macdonalds of Keppoch, but both by what I can find are errors; and Allan, who was ancestor of the captain of Clanronald; whereas Keppoch's ancestor is reported to have been Rannald son to Alexander of Argyle and the isles in the reign of king Alexander III.

Donald lord of the isles married a daughter of Walter Lesly, who in right of his wife's daughter of William lord earl of Ross, was earl of that estate. He had one son who left only one daughter, heiress to that earldom which daughter having become a Nun disposed her estate to John Stewart, earl of Buchan, second son to Robert earl of Fife and Monteath, then governor of Scotland. The lord of the isles judging himself prejudged by the said right, applied to the governor for redress, but to no purpose, whereupon resolving to assert his right in arms he for that effect levied ten, or as most assert, twelve thousand men, and marching through Murray was encountered with an army of equal number by Alexander Stewart earl of Marr, the bravest general of his age, at a village called Harlaw in the year 1411; betwixt whom was fought the most bloody conflict that for many ages had been observed to have been fought betwixt native Scottish men till night parted them. Next morning observing their mutual loss, they marched off with the small remains of their several armies. However the lord of the isles in a little time thereafter took possession of the earldom of Ross, and left the same to his successor.

Alexander designed earl of Ross, Kintyre, and Incheval, or west isles. He had also another son Donald Balloch, or spotted Donald, who upon the accession of king James I. to the throne, and his depriving his brother Alexander, lord of the isles of the earldom of Ross, and imprisoning him, levied an army of ten thousand men, and being engaged at Ennelochy by the Stewarts earls of Marr, and Caithness, their army was defeated by that of Balloch with the death of the earl of Caithness one of their Generals: but upon the king's approach with another army, Donald Balloch was deserted by a great many of his forces, and was obliged to flee to Ireland, where at king James's desire he was executed.

Alexander earl of Ross and the isles was married to the earl of Huntly's daughter, of which marriage he had three sons, John his successor; John earl of Ross, married a daughter of James lord Levingstoun, by whom he had no issue, and being deprived by forfeiture of the earldom of Ross, for some disloyal practices in the minority of king James III. his other estate was conveyed in favour of Donald grandson to this John by Angus his natural son. This Donald also dying without issue, king James V. took the estate into his own hand; but this does not hold with the assertion of the Sceneciones, who record the affairs of this surname. They controvert the above account by asserting, that this Donald last lord of the isles died in the reign of king James VI. and leaving no issue, the king took the estate into his own hands and afterwards disposed it to a brother of the earl of Argyle who dying without issue, all those lands fell into the family of Argyle, as they yet continue. that which confirms this opinion is that the lord of the isles is mentioned in Knox's history to have received pay from Henry VIII. king of England, in the time of the earl of Arrans regency, which was after the death of king James V. its also asserted, that the ancestor of M'Donald of Slate was son to Angus lord of the isles, and brother to that John who was married to a daughter of king Robert II. And that the ancestor of M'donald of Lergie, came off the family of M'donald much about the same time. But seeing there are more who adhere to the first than the last account, I shall leave the same to be determined by those

better seen in the concerns of that name; observing only that M'donald of Slate hath always been reputed the chief family of that surname since the extinction of the lords of the isles, and as such is always designed by way of eminency **MACONEL**, or **M'DONALD**, without any further distinction.

This surname was formerly and at present divided into six different families, which retain the surname of Macdonald and other six families which pass under other denominations, yet own their descent to be off the the family of M'Donald.

The first of those families who retain the surname of M'donald is that of Slate, being not only the latest descended, but also possessed of the most plentiful estate of any other of that surname both in the isle of Sky, and the western continent of Morver and Croidert. The present M'Donald of Slate is a boy, being son to James M'Donald of Orinsay, second brother to the late Sir Donald. The next principal man of that family is William M'Donald present tutor of Slate, and youngest brother to the said Sir Donald. The principal residence of that family is the castle of Duntuilin, situated in the north part of the isle of Sky. They have also another place of residence adorned with stately edifices, pleasant gardens, and other regular polices, called Armodel, upon the south coast of the same isle.

The second family of that surname of most repute, next to that of Slate, in respect of estate and all other circumstances, is that of Clanronald; the principal man of which is designed Captain of Clanronald, and in the Irish language Macmhicaillain, or the son of Allanson; is seeming that his proper name who was progenitor of this Sept and came first off the family of M'Donald was Allan. The whole tribe is also termed Siolaillain or the progeny of Allan. The person of best repute of this family, next to the Captain, is Macronald of Bencula. This family having an old quarrel with the surname of Frazer, determined the same by a formal conflict in the time of the regency of Queen Mary of Guise, mother to Queen Mary of Scotland, at the village of Harlaw, famous for the battle fought formerly thereat by Stewart Earl of Marr, and M'Donald earl of Ross. There were said to be up-

wards of two hundred thousand men on both sides of which scarce a hundred are said to have survived that fatal conflict. The northern branch of the name of Frazer was in a manner entirely cut off but providence favoured them so far, that eighty of their principal men, left wives with child, all of whom were delivered of sons who came to age. The principal residence of the Captain of Clanronald is Castletirim, in the western continent of Moidert, where a good part of this gentleman's estate lies, the other part lying in north and south Uists in the list of which isles the Captain ordinarily resides.

The third family of best repute of that surname is McDougald of Glengary. The next principal man of this family to Glengary is Angus M'Donald, a brother to the late Glengary, a gentleman of good account and circumstances. Glengary's interest lies mostly in that part of Lochaber within the shire of Inverness. Glengary in their native language is designed Macmbicallister the son of Alexander. This gentleman's residence is the castle of Innergray in Lochaber, but that castle not being now in repair he resides in an island in a Loch, called Lochewich in the said country.

The fourth principal family of this surname is that of Kepoch, ordinarily designed Macbicraneil, or the son of Donaldson. His residence is in Kepoch in the lower part of Lochaber, which together with Glenroy, the property whereof belongs to the laird of Macintosh, being a large tract of land is possessed by the present Kepoch, and hath been so for divers ages by his ancestors, without any other acknowledgement to Macintosh, than such a gratuity as they thought fit to give. The late laird of Macintosh in the year in 1687 endeavouring to dispossess Kepoch of these lands by force raised twelve hundred of his own men, and obtained from the government the concurrence of a company of regular forces under command of Captain M'Kenzie of Suddey, Kepoch with a few more than the half of that number, encountered with Macintosh, and his party, and entirely defeated the same, with the death of Captain M'Kenzie, and a great many others having taken M'Intosh prisoner and obliged him to renounce his pretensions to those lands, for which Kepoch, was denounced rebel, but the revolution coming on the

subsequent year, he was not further prosecuted for that affair, and the present laird of Macintosh having given him a new grant of these lands, he continues in possession of the same. Next to this family are Ronald Alexander and Angus, brethren to the present Coll Macdonald of Kepoch.

The fifth principal family of this surname, is that of Largy. This gentlemans residence is in the south part of the Peninsula of Kintyre, within four miles of the Mule, or cape of Kintyre. The next man of account to this family is Macdonald of Sanda, residing in the said country.

The sixth principal family of this name is Macdonald of Glencoe, his residence being in Polliwig in Glencoe. The next principal man of this family is Macdonald of Attritiation in the same county.

The first of those families of another denomination which derive their origin from that of Macdonald, is that of Macalister, the principal man of which is Macalister of Loup, whose principal place of residence is in Airdpatrick upon the south side of the west loch Tarbit, in Knapdale, in the shire of Argyle. The next principal man of this family is Macalister of Tarbit in the same shire.

The second principal family of those of another denomination is that of Macnab, his principal residence is in Kinnally in Braidalbin, in the shire of Perth. This gentleman is recorded to be descended of a son of the first abbot of Inchaffery whose surname was Macdonald in the beginning of the reign of King Alexander II. the lairds of Macnab had of old a very good interest in those parts, but lost the greatest part thereof upon account of their assisting of Macdougall lord of Lorn, against King Robert Bruce, at the conflict of Dalree, there are Macnabs of Incheurn, and Acharn, with several other landed gentlemen, besides the principal family in those parts there is also a pretty numerous Sept of the Macnabs in the county of Donegal in Ireland, who term themselves Macnabanies, but own their descent from the Scottish Macnabs or Abbotsons.

The third family of this kind is that of the McIntyre the principal person of these being Macintyre of Glen

noe, in Glenurchie, in the shire of Perth The other heritors of that name are the Macintyres of Corries, and Cruachan.

The fourth family of this kind is that of Macaphie, whose ancestors for many ages were lairds of the isle of Collinsay, which was violently wrested from that family in the beginning of the reign of King Charles I. by Coll Keitach Macdonald, who lost his life, and unjust purchase in the time of the civil wars. But the interest was never restored to Macaphie. The greatest part of that surname reside in Lochaber, and upper Lorn.

The fifth of these families is that of Mackeeboirn, whose principal residence is at Killellan, within two miles of the cape of Kintyre. The sixth and last is that of the Macechnies. The interest of the principal person of these was at Tangay, in the south part of Kintyre.

Besides these mentioned, there are divers other small clans, who tho' not descended from, yet of a long time have been dependants upon the Macdonalds, as the Macinnings of the isle of Sky, whose chief is the laird of Macinnies, a gentleman of good estate in that isle, and in Mull and depending on the family of Slate, the Macwalricks, also, who derive their origin from one Ulrick Kennedy, a son of the family of Dunures, who for slaughter fled divers ages ago to Lochaber, his progeny from the proper name of their ancestor deriving their surnames of Macwalricks, the principal person of whom is Macwalrick of Linnachan, in Lochaber, who with his Sept are dependants on the family of Kepoch, as are the Macenricks, being originally Maenauchtans, dependants on the family of Glenone. The Macgillmories, and others are dependants on the family of Glengary, as are the Millrevies on the Clanronalds, with divers others not mentioned.

The M'Donalds, in their achievements or armorial bearings have four several kinds of bearings, as first, or, a Lion rampant, azure arm'd and Langu'd Gules, 2d. a Dexter Hand Coupee holding a Cross Croslet, fitchee, Sable, 3d. or, a Ship, with her sails furled salterwise, Sable, 4th. a Salmon naiant, proper with a chief waved Argent.

AN
ACCOUNT of the SURNAME]
OF
M A C D O U G A L
particularly of Lorn.

THE surname of Macdougall, tho' now somewhat low yet in respect of the ancient power, grandeur, and antiquity thereof deserves in justice to be mentioned next to that of Macdonald, the chiefs or principal men of that surname, being for some considerable time dignified with the title of lords, of Lorn, a country of very large extent, and of old valued a 700 merk land. These lords of Lorn from the beginning, of the reign of King William the Lion, till the reign of King Robert I. were of the greatest power of any other of the highland clans, the family of Macdonald being very much depressed in those times, by reason of the insurrections made against the Government by the two successive Sumerleds, chiefs of that surname. It might be rationally presumed that the Macdougals of Lorn, are originally descended of the family of the Macdougals of Galloway, if not absolutely at least among the most ancient familys of Scotland, the armorial bearing of both these familys, which is the most authentic document can be adduced in this case, differing very little in any material circumstance, making it from one of these Colls already mentioned, in the genealogy of the Macdonalds, as least from the Mileian race, of the ancient kings of Ireland, in common with some others of the most ancient highland clans.

The first to be met with in record of these lords of Lorn, is Duncan, who in the latter part of the reign of King William, founded the Priory of Ardchattan, in Lorn, who had two sons, Alexander, his successor, and Duncan. Alexander married a daughter of John Cummin lord of Badenoch, chief of that potent and numerous sur-

name. of this marriage, he had John Bacach, or halting his successor. This John, Lord of Lorn, upon king Robert I. his killing John Cumin, Lord of Badenoch Lorn's cousin, at Dumfries, became upon that account an inveterate enemy to that king, and his interest, and as such used his utmost efforts in molesting Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow, the king's brother in law and other loyalists in those parts. For relief of whom the king with a party of his friends, marched for Argyle-shire, but before he could joyn his friends there, the lord of Lorn, with an army vastly superior to his, encountered him and his small party at Straithfillan upon a plain, and did so far overpower the king's forces, that after a sharp conflict he entirely defeated the same. The king himself narrowly escaped either being killed or taken, one of Lorn's soldiers having taken hold of his scarf, worn bendways over his shoulder, and tho' the king knocked the soldier dead with a steel mace, yet he did not let go his hold till the king was obliged to loose the buckle which fastened the scarf, and to leave the same in the soldiers hands, which large silver buckle was of late extant in the hands of the laird of Macdougall, if not as yet in the memorial or trophy of that victory. The king was again assaulted by three robust fellows, of Lorn's men, called Macanorsoirs, who encountering him in a strait pass, one of them seized his bridle, and another his leg, and the third jumpt on behind him, nevertheless such was the unparalleled valour and presence of mind of that heroick prince, that in the end he dispatched the three Ruffians, and escaped, but was necessitated to quit his horse, coming on foot upwards of two miles very bad way, to the upper end of Lochlomond, and for twelve miles more through woods and precipices, all alone along the north of that Loch, having slept the night the battle was fought in a cave in Craigostane, in the parish of Buchanan, called as yet the kings cave, and as is asserted by tradition, having come next day to Maurice laird of Buchanan, he conducted him to Malcolm Earl of Lennox, by whom he was preserved for some time, till he got to a place of safety.

This John lord of Lorn, as soon as king Robert had obtained possession of his kingdom, had his estate forfeit-

ted, and given to Stewart of Innermeth, and Dining, descendant of the family of Darnly who (as many of our historians say) married a daughter of the lord of Lorn, which if he did, it was upon the same account that Levingstoun of That-ilk married a daughter of Patrick lord of Callander, forfaulted at the same time, both being done for the better securing of their rights to those estates against the pretences of the nearest of both these surnames to the same. This lordship continued with the Stewart for four descents till in the reign of king James III. the same was conveyed by marriage to the three co-heiresses of John last lord Lorn, to the Earl of Argyle, and the Campbells of Glenurchie, and Ottar,

There are none now remaining of the male issue of Stewart lord Lorn, at least in those parts, except Stewart of Appin, whose ancestor was Dougal, son to Stewart second lord Lorn, of which estate he got that of Appin retained as yet by his representative, who with those of his family always associates with the other clans. Next to Appin is Stewart of Ardsheal, who with a good number of gentlemen, and others of that family reside in those parts.

The dependants on the surname of Macdougall, and the Macoleas, Macakeirs, and others. The principal residence of John present laird of Macdougall is the castle of Dunolich in middle Lorn, being one of the ancientest mansions of that family. The person of best account next to the laird of Macdougall is Macdougall of Gallanach, there being divers other Gentlemen of that name residing in those parts.

The armorial bearing of Macdougall of Lorn is quarterly, first and fourth, in a field azure, a lion rampant Argent for Macdougall, 2d. and 3d. or a Lymphad sable with flames of fire issuing out of the topmast proper, for Lorn.

AN
ACCOUNT of the SURNAME
OF
M A C N E I L.

THIS surname of M·Neil being one of the most ancient of our Scottish clans, is originally descended from that once potent and flourishing surname of the Oneils of Ireland. These Oneils were divided into two great tribes, the one termed the northern and the other the Southern Oneils. The first of these for a great many ages, untill the English conquest, were provincial kings of north Ulster. After the English conquest the title of king being abrogated throughout that kingdom, the successors of the kings of Ulster were designed Earls of Tyrone, till in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Shaan Oneil, Earl of Tyrone with other of his countrymen, made an insurrection against that queen. But her better fortune prevailing, this family in a short time thereafter became extinct, the lineal representative of it being John Oneil, Esq; of Shaan castle in the County of Antrim, a gentleman of the protestant religion, and of one of the most considerable fortunes in the kingdom, he is manager to the Earl of Antrim's affairs the Earl himself being minor, who is a nobleman of the greatest estate of any of Scottish descent in that kingdom whose ancestor was John, second son to John lord of the isles, by the lady Margaret Stewart, daughter to K. Robert the second of that name, and first of the Stewarts. This John's lineal successor was Sorley buey, or fair Summerled M·Donald of Glins, who went to Ireland, as some say, in the reign king Henry VII. of England, or as others more probable in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where he so far signalized himself in the Queen's service against Tyrone and others in arms against her, that at the end of those wars, the Queen, in recompence of his services,

gave him that estate, of which his representative is yet in possession.

Ketine, and other Irish historians, derive the origin of the Oneils from Nell son to Mileus, king of Galicia in Spain, who with Hiber, Erimon, and Ir, his three brethren, came with the first Cathelians, or Scots, who by conquest of Ecta, Ketur, and Tectius, kings of the Dedannins, the ancient inhabitants of that kingdom, obtained the sovereign possession of the same. The M'Neils of Scotland a branch of those of Ireland, are reported to have come here with the first Scots who from Ireland planted Argyle-shire, and the western isles, being for some ages by past divided, into two considerable families, these of Barra, and Tainish, who of a long time have contended for chiefship, or precedence; but the matter is generally determined in favour of M'Neil of Barra, who of all other Highland chiefs of clans, retains most of the magnificence and customs of the ancient Phylarchae. He is in possession of the isle of Barra, which is of a pretty large extent, also of some small isles round it. Mr. Martin composer of the history of the western isles, asserts that M'Neil of Barra can produce evidents for thirty first descents, of his familie's possession of that isle, besides a great many old charters, most of which are not legible. However this be, he is accounted one of the most ancient chieftains of the Highland Clans. His principal residence is the castle of Keismul, situated in a small island of the same name is divided by a small Canal from Barra, and of no more extent than what the castle, and a large quadrangular area or closs round it occupyeth. M'Neil of Tainish, the next principal person of this surname, resides in Knapdale in Argyle-shire, in which are also M'Neil of Gallachail, and Tarbart. There is also another gentleman of that name, laird of the isle of Collinsay, once the property of the Macaphies. There are a good many more gentlemen of the surname in the western isles, and the continents of Kintyre and Knapdale.

The armorial bearing of M'Neil of Barra is quarterly 1st, Azure, or as others, Gules, a lyon rampant Argent 2d. Or, a hand, coupee fessways, Gules holding a cross croslet fitchee, in pale, Azure, 3d. Or, a lymphad Sa

le, 4t. parted per fess, Argent, and Vert to represent the
 sea, out of which issueth a rock, Gules. Supporters, two
 large Fishes.

AN

ACCOUNT of the SURNAME

OF

M'LEAN or M'GILLEAN.

THIS brave and heroick surname is originally descended from that of Fitzgiralde in Ireland, being once the most potent surname of any other of English extraction in that kingdom, Speed and other English historians derive the genealogy of the Fitzgiralds from Seignior Giraldo, a principal officer under William the conqueror, at his conquest of England, Anno. 1066. This Giraldo got from the conqueror the lordship of Windsor, from which he was afterwards designed of Windsor as were his posterity, from his proper name, Fitzgiralds or Giraldfons. Maurice Fitzgiralde, grandchild to this first Giralde, by orders of Stranghow Earl of Pembroke, with four hundred and ninety men, in the year 1169, went in aid of Dermud Macmurcho, provincial king of Leinster to Ireland, being the first Englishman, who in a hostile manner invaded that kingdom, whatever Atwood, and other obscure English Writers assert to the contrary: the ground of Fitzgiralde's invasion being briefly as follows.

In the reign of Roderick Oconor, last principal king of Ireland, the said Dermud took away by force Crock, provincial king of Meath's, lady or Queen, which injury while Orork endeavoured to resent, he, and his party were defeated by the Leinstrians; in which exigency having recourse to the principal king, he was so effectually assisted by him, as obliged Macmurcho, after some delays to abandon Ireland, and betake himself to the court

of king Henry II. of England, to whom relating his misfortune, he implored his aid for recovering his principality which upon being done he offered to resign in his favour. King Henry being a prince who measured the justice of most causes if in any way beneficial to him by the length of his sword; would willingly have complied with M-Murcho's request had he not been engaged in a war with France. However he issued out proclamations authorizing any of his subjects that pleased, to adventure in behalf of that justly distressed prince, promising to maintain them in possession of what they could acquire in that kingdom; upon which Richard Stranglow Earl of Pembroke, a nobleman no less powerful than popular in Wales condescended to go to Ireland with Dermud, upon condition that upon recovery of Leinster, he should give him the same; and his only daughter in marriage, which being readily agreed to, Pembroke sent first over Maurice Fitzgerald, as already mentioned, and went afterwards himself, with greater forces; and having defeated the Irish in a conflict, recovered Leinster, and married Macmurcho's daughter. King Henry hearing of his subjects success; patched up a peace with France, and in the year 1170, or as others 1171, went over into that kingdom, with an army of twenty thousand men, and by the assistance of the treacherous Leinstrians, obtained a victory over Oconor the principal king, who in a short time thereafter died. After his death the king of England settled his conquest of that kingdom, as the same hath continued ever since, notwithstanding of the many efforts at divers junctures used by the native Irish for shaking of that yoke.

The family of Stranglow in a little time became extinct to which in grandeur succeeded that of Fitzgerald, being divided into two powerful families, the Earls of Desmond, and Kildare, concerning each of which two I shall relate a certain remarkable passage, ere I proceed to my designed subject. The first is in relation to that of Desmond, of which family were seven brethren in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or rather Queen Mary of England, who being accused of some practices against the government, were by the Queen's orders carried into England, and relying either on their

innocence, or the interposition of powerfull friends," appeared very chearfull for some hours after they went on board, till at length enquiring at the Captain the name of the ship, they were told it was named the Cow, upon hearing of which they all fell a weeping, the reason of which sudden change being demanded by the Captain, he was told there was an old prophecy among the Irish, that seven brethren, the most noble of the kingdom, should be at once carried into England in the belly of a Cow, none of which should ever return, and now tho' the thing appeared very ridiculous, they were afraid that it would be accomplished; as accordingly it was, none of which having ever returned, some of them banished, others executed, and their estate forfeited, so that in a short time that flourishing family was ruined. The other relating to Kildare is, that in the reign of king Henry VII. of England, that Earl was ungovernable, against whom frequent complaints were made to the king, concluding with this that all Ireland could not govern the Earl of Kildare. Then said the king shall that Earl govern all Ireland. Upon which he sent him a commission for being lieutenant of that kingdom, which unexpected favour had such effect upon him that he continued afterwards a very dutiful and loyal subject to that king.

There are divers other good families of this kingdom descended of those two honourable families, as the Mackenzies, of Colin Fitzgiraldd, son to the second Earl of Desmond, who for his service at the battle of Largs, against the Danes, anno 1264, obtained from king Alexander III. the lands of Kintail, from whose son Kenneth the Mackenzies are denominated, by contradiction in stead of Kennethsons. The Adairs, and divers others are also descended of the Fitzgiraldds, as are the M'Leans so termed contractedly, but more properly M'Gilleans, Fitzgiraldd, brother, as some say to Colin ancestor of the Mackenzies. But others with more probability assert, this Gillean to have been a son of the Earl of Kildare, and either at, or in a little time after his cousin's coming, to have come to Scotland, where falling into great favour with Macdonald lord of the isles, he obtained from him the lands of Aros, afterwards in a small time the whole isles of Mull, Tyree, Coll, and others, being a very large

Estate. While the family of Macdonald continued in grandeur, Maclean was always his lieutenant in martial expeditions, as in the battle of Harlaw, in which M'Lean and Irwin of Drum, upon account of some ancient quarrel betwixt their families, and not knowing one another till they had got it from their armorial bearings or coat of arms, painted as was usual in those times upon their shields, engaged hand to hand and died both upon the spot.

M'Lean with his name and dependants, was at the battles of Flowdon, and Pinky, as was Hector M'Lean, and his regiment, consisting of six hundred men, at the conflict of Ennerkeithing, in the reign of king Charles II. in which he and his regiment, after a valiant resistance, were killed by the English, few or none escaping. This surname has been known for some ages by gone in bravery and loyalty to be inferiour to no other of this kingdom. The laird of M'Lean's estate was evicted for debt by the present duke of Argyle's grandfather, and is now in the Duke's hands. Hector the present laird, is abroad. The principal residence of the lairds of M'Lean, is the strong castle of Dowart, situated on the north shore of the isle of Mull. There was another impregnable fort belonging to this family, at a little distance from Mull, called Kerniburg.

The next to the laird of M'Lean, is M'Lean of Bro-lois. The person of best estate now of that name, is M'Lean of Lochbuy, who hath a good castle and estate in Mull. There is M'Lean of Coll, being a considerable island at some leagues distance from Mull. There is also upon the opposite continent to Mull a gentleman of good account, designed M'Lean of Ardgower. He is designed ordinarily Macmhicewin, or the son of Hughson, his ancestor, a son of the laird of M'Lean, being properly termed Hugh. There are also a great number of other gentlemen of that name in those parts. There is a gentleman termed Macgure, of Uluva, being a pretty large isle to the south west of Mull of which this gentleman is proprietor, and was a dependant on the family of M'Lean, while in a flourishing condition, but since the decline of the family, continues peaceable in his own island not much concerned with any affairs that occur in any o-

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ther parts of this kingdom. There is in Athole, and other northern places, a Sept termed the Macolays, some of which are in Stirling-shire, termed M'Lays, descended also of the family of M'Lean,

Divided by a small arm of the sea from the west point of Mull is the isle Iona, or Icolmkill, famous for the ancient monastery and church situated therein, and no less so upon account of the burial place of 48 of our highland clans. The ruins of these once stately edifices and monuments evince their beauty when in repair. There are two singular kinds of stones to be found there, of which are a great many tombs, and crosses and which compose the very mold round that church and of which consists a great deal of the more ornamental parts of all these structures, the one of them being of a crimson colour, the other white, the nature of which cannot be easily discovered. These stones in outward appearance resemble marble, but are much harder, and not so brittle, and are somewhat porous, and fully as light as any Ivory or Ebony. There is none of that kind of stone to be found in any other part of Britain, or Ireland, but only in that island, and another little ruinous church, dedicated to St. Colm, close by the mule of Kintyre, called Killchollumkill.

The laird of M'Lean, for armorial bearing hath four coats quarterly, 1st. argent a rock Gules. 2d. argent a dexter hand fessways, couped Gules, holding a cross Croslet fitchee, in pale azure, 3d. Or, a Lymphad, Sable, 4th. argent a salmon naiant proper, in chief two Eagle's heads erased afronte. Gules, Crest a tower embatteled, Argent. Motto, Virtue mine honour. Supporters on a compartment, Vert two Selchs proper.

AN
ACCOUNT of the
M A C L E O D S

THE Origin of the surname of M^cLeod is evidently found, and by that name always acknowledged to be Danish, one of the ancestors of the same in king William's reign, being the king of Denmark or Norway a Vicegerent over the isles belonging to that king along the coasts of Scotland from whose proper name of Leodius, that surname derived the denomination of Macleods, from two sons of Leodius called Torquil and Norman, that surname was divided for a considerable time into two principal families of Siol Torquil, and Siol Tormaild or the progeny of Torquil and Norman. The first of these was proprietor of Lewis, and the second of Harise, from which two estates these families were designed. Which families at the expulsion of the rest of their country-men by king Alexander III. were in such favour with the king, and some of his principal nobility, that they were allowed to continue in possession of their large estates, and also obtained the benefits of being naturalized. After which they continued for divers ages in a flourishing condition, till in the reign of king James VI. that Macleod of Lewis, had the misfortune of falling into some disloyal practices, for which he was forfeited. King James having a design of civilizing and improving that large and fertile island, thought that a fit opportunity of falling on that project, and in order thereto, gave a grant of the Lewis to certain gentlemen of the shire of Fife, for payment of a small sum of feu-duty, and some other casualities. Macleod of Lewis dying, these gentlemen thought to get their design with all facility accomplished, but were very far disappointed, for notwithstanding that they built pretty good houses, near one another in the form of a village, for their mutual defence, yet Murdo Macleod, bastard son to Macleod of Lewis, with

some of his father's tenants and dependants, assaulted the five lairds in their village, and having fired their houses, obliged them all to become his prisoners, and for preservation, of their lives, to swear with the utmost diligence to abandon the island, and never return, which was punctually performed. The king finding this method would not do, gave in a short time thereafter, a grant of the Lewis to the Earl of Seafort, who, with his clan, residing upon the opposite continent, obtained possession thereof, and the more easily, in regard the said Murdo M'Leod died about that time, after which, for security of his possession, Seafort, or as others say one of his sons, married a daughter of the last Macleod of Lewis, and retained possession of that estate in all time thereafter without disturbance. Since the extinction of the family of Lewis, the principal person and chief of that surname, is Macleod, of Harise, being a gentleman of the greatest estate of any of our highland clans, his principal residence is the strong castle of Dunveggan in the isle of Sky, in which place the most part of his numerous clan reside, of whom are a great number of gentlemen of good account.

The person of that name (for any thing I can find) next to M'Leod's family, is M'Leod of Talisker, Those of other denominations descended of that surname, are the M'Gillechollums, the chief of which is M'Gillechollum of Raarfa, a considerable island near Skye. He hath a pretty numerous clan, not only in those parts, but also in the shires of Perth, and Argyle, tho' some in the last of these shires term themselves M'Callums, pretending to be Campbells; but its generally thought these are led so to do more by interest than by justice, there being no satisfying reason given by them of their being of a different Stem from those others of that surname, who own themselves to be M'Leods. The second Sept descended of the M'Leods, is the M'Criomans, whereof there are divers in the above mentioned two shires. The third Sept is that of the M'Liewes, some of which are in the shire of Stirling.

M'Leod carries for arms, azure, a castle triple towered. and embattelled, argent, masoned sable, and illuminated Gules,

AN
ACCOUNT of the
M A C I N T O S H E S,
AND
M A C P H E R S O N S.

THE surname of Macintosh, as a genealogical account thereof in my hands, and all other accounts of the same assert, is descended of that ancient and heroic family of Macduff, Thane, and afterwards Earl of Fife. The ancestor of that name, according to the above account was Sheagh, or Shaw Macduff, second son to Constantine, third Earl of Fife, and great grandchild to Duncan Macduff, last Thane, and first Earl of that name. This Shaw Macduff went with king Malcolm IV. as one of his Captains in that expedition, he made against the rebellious Murrays, and other inhabitants of Murrayland, in the year 1163. After the suppression of that rebellion, Shaw Macduff, in reward of his eminent services upon that occasion obtained from the king the constablership or government of the castle of Inverness with a considerable interest in land in Peaty, Breachly, and other adjacent places to that castle, with the forrestry of that forest, of Straithherin, all which formerly belonged to some of the rebels. The country people of these parts upon notice of Shaw's descent, gave him the name of Macintoshich, or Thane's son, the old title of Thane, by which his ancestors were so long designed, obtaining more among the vulgar than the new one of Earl, so lately brought into use. So that he continued not only himself to be so denominated always thereafter, but transmitted the same as a surname to his posterity, which is yet retained, though as it would seem there was one of his sons who instead of Macintosh, chused rather to derive his surname, from this Shaw's proper name being ancestor of the Shaws of

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Rothimurchas in Badenoch, one of whose sons called Ferquhard Shaw, having settled in Marr, was ancestor of the Ferquharsons there, the principal person of which is Ferquharson of Innercauld, a gentleman of a good estate. There are also Ferquharsons of Inverray, and a good many more gentlemen of that surname in those parts. These are termed in Irish M·Kinlays, from Finlay Moir; one of their ancestors, who bore the royal standard at the battle of Flowdon, or Pinky, in which he was killed. There are divers gentlemen, and others of the vulgar sort in the northern parts who retain the surname of Shaw, so that it is pretty clear, the southern Shaws of which Shaw of Greenock is chief, are of the same Stem.

Angus, the fifth in descent from Shaw Macduff, married the only daughter and heiress of Gilpatrick, son of Clanchattan, whose estate and chiefship by this marriage was conveyed to the family of Macintosh, whence he was for a long time designed Captain of the Clanchattans. The principal person of that name next to the laird of Macintosh, is Brigadeir Macintosh of Borlum. There are also Macintoshs, of Aberarder, Stron, Connidge, and a great many others of good account, of that numerous surname. Macintosh of Monnywaird, by this account is reckoned the first cadet of the family of Macintosh, descended of Edward, son to the second laird of Macintosh, about the year 1200, but Monnywaird refuses this, and differs both in his surname and armorial bearing from the other Macintoshs, always designing himself Toshach, and asserting that his ancestor was a son of the Earl of Fife.

The Clanchattans derive their origin, from the Chatti, a German tribe, which is said to have come here long before the expulsion of the Picts, there being no other ground for this allegation, than the affinity of the denomination of this surname to that tribe. But the account of the family of Macintosh, with more probability derives the origin of that name M·Cattan or Gilchattan, from Ireland and so to be accounted an ancient Scottish name, that of Cathan being an ancient Scottish proper name, as for instance St. Cathan, one of our primitive Christians or Saints, to whom was dedicated the priory of Ardchattan in Lorn, and some others in this kingdom.

and from the proper name of this Saint, was named Gillecattan, as Gillecollum, and Gillepadrack, were from the proper name of St. Colm, and St. Patrick, with a great many more of that kind.

The principal person or chief of the Clanchattan in the reign of king David I. dying without male issue, his brother Murdo, in Irish termed Muriach, Parson of the church, of Kinguiffy in Badenoch, was assumed by the clan for Captain, or chief, who had two sons, Gillecattan his successor, and Evan Baan, or Hugh the fair, his second son, who had three sons, Kenneth ancestor of the Macphersons, of Cluny, John, ancestor of Pitmean, and Gilchrist, ancestor of Inveressy. Some of this Evan Baan's posterity, assumed the surname of M'Murricks, or Murdosons, from their ancestor's proper name, others of Macphersons from his function, but both acknowledge one chief, being Macpherson of Cluny, whose estate and residence, as also that of his clan is in Badenoch. The principal person of that surname next to that of Cluny is Macpherson of Nuid. There are also Macphersons of Inveressy, Pitmean, with a good many other gentlemen of both the above mentioned Septs in Badenoch, and the adjacent places, being accounted so many of the best men of the clans. The principal residence of the laird of Macintosh, is in an isle of a loch upon the border of Lochaber, called Lochinoy, and thence the isle of Moy. He hath another castle called Delganrofs, upon the north side of the river of Spey, in the head of Murray or shire of Inverness.

The laird of Macintosh carries quarterly, Or, a lion rampant, Gules, as cadet of M'Duff. 2d. Argent, a dexter hand couped fessways, grasping a man's heart, pale ways Gules. 3d. Azure, a Bear's head, couped, Or. 4th. Or, a Lymphad; her Oars erected, in Saltyre, Sable upon account of the marriage with the heiress of Clanchattan. Crest, a Cat saliant proper. Supporters, two Cats, as the former, Motto; touch not the Cat Gloves.

Macpherson of Cluny carries parted per fess, Or, and Azure, a Lymphad, or Galley, her sails furled, her Oars in action of the first, in the dexter chief point a hand couped, grasping a dagger pointing upwards, Gules, f

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those of M^cIntosh.

AN
ACCOUNT of the
ROBERTSONS
OR
CLANDONNOCHIE.

THE surname of Robertson is descended of one Duncan Crosda, or crosgrained, a son of M^cDonald lord of the isles, about the reign of king William the Lyon, but I did not enumerate this surname among the descendants of other denominations of that family, in regard that of Robertson hath for divers ages been reputed a distinct surname and had no dependance upon that of M^cDonald. So that altho' this above account be the most generally received in relation to the descent of that Surname, I am not positive how far it is acquiesced in by those of the same. However this surname of Robertson hath been of good repute for some ages bygone; those of that surname are in Irish termed Clandonnochie, or Duncansons, so denominated from the proper name of their ancestor but in English termed Robertsons, from one Robert chief of that name who signalized himself very much in the reign of king James I. And apprehended Robert Graham, one of that king's murderers.

The surname Skein is said to be descended of the Family of Strowan, and obtained the name of Skein, for killing a very big and fierce Wolf at a hunting in Company with the king in Stocket forest in Athole, having killed the wolf with a dagger, or Skein, as the arms and motto of that surname pretty clearly evince, also the Col-

liers are of this surname, one of the same being closely pursued for slaughter, did hide himself in a coal-pit, and so escaped. Of this are Collier Earl of Portmore, and divers others of good account in Holland. Robertson of Strowan is chief of that name. His residence is with most of his clan in Athole, at Strowan castle. His arms are, three Wolf heads erased, Gules, with a monstrous man in chains, for compartment, upon account of one of his ancestor's seizing the above mentioned Robert Graham.

AN
ACCOUNT of the SURNAME
OF
M A C F A R L A N E.

THE laird of M'Farlane (whose ancestor Gilchrist, son to Aluin brother to Malduin, both Earls of Lennox, obtained the lands of Arochar about the year 1200, in the reign of king William) being now reputed heir male of that great and ancient family, it will not be amiss, before I proceed to give an account of his family, to premise something concerning the antiquity and origin of the old Earls of Lennox, from whom he has the honour to be descended.

Peter Walsh, in his animadversions on the history of Ireland, derives their descent from Mainus, son of Corus, provincial king of Leinster, who is said to have come to Scotland in the reign of king Fincormachus, and to have married Mungenia, that king's daughter. This Mainus being surnamed Lemna, the estate he obtained from the said king was called Lemnich, or Lennox, which in after ages became a surname to his posterity: but this account seems too fabulous to deserve any credit.

Our antiquaries with far greater probability which is also confirmed by a constant and inviolable tradition, derive the origin of this ancient family from Aluin, or Alcuin, a younger son of Kenneth III. king of Scotland, who died in the year 991. From this Aluin descended in a direct male line Arkil, who was contemporary with king Edgar, and king Alexander I. and seems to have been a person of considerable note in both these reigns.

His son Aluin M^cArkill, i. e. the son of Arkil, as he is designed in old charters, was a great favourite at court in the reigns of king David and Malcolm IV. as is evident from his being so frequently witness to the grants, and donations of both these princes to churches and abbeys, particularly to the church of Glasgow, (a) and the abbacy of Dumfermlin (b)

His son and successor called also Aluin, next Earl of Lennox, was according to the devotion of those times a liberal benefactor to the church, for he mortified the lands of Cochnach, Edinbarnet, Dalmenoch, with a great deal of other lands to the old church of Kilpatrick, in honour of St. Patrick. (c) Which mortification is on very good grounds supposed to have been made before the foundation of the Abbey of Paisly, Anno 1160. This Earl Aluin left issue (besides others whose posterity is long since extinct) two sons, Malduin his successor in the earldom, and Gilchrist, ancestor to the laird of M^cFarlane. Malduin was succeeded by his son Malcolm, and he again by his son of the same name, who was father to Donald the 1st Earl of Lennox of that family whose only daughter Margaret was married to Walter Stewart of Fasslane, son of Allan of Fasslane, 2d. son to Stewart lord Darnly. The old family of Lennox being thus extinct for want of male-issue, and having produced no cadets since Gilchrist came off the same, it is pretty evident that the laird of Macfarlane is latest cadet, and consequently the last male of that ancient family. Having thus cleared

(a) Extract of the register of Glasgow. (b) Chartulary of Dumfermlin see also Sir James Dalrymple's historical collections. (c) register of Dumbarton.

my way I proceed to the account of the surname of Macfarlane.

Gilchrist ancestor to the laird of M^rFarlane, obtained by the grant of his brother Malduin Earl of Lennox, *Terras de superiori Arrochar de Lufs*, very particularly bounded in the original charter, which is afterwards confirmed in the records of the privy seal. (d) Which lands of Arochar so bounded, have continued ever since with his posterity in a direct male line to this day. This Gilchrist is witness in a great many charters granted by his brother Malduin the Earl of Lennox to his vassals, particularly to one granted by the said Earl of Lennox to Anselan laird of Buchanan, of the isle of Clareinch in Lochlomond, dated in the year 1225. As also to another granted by the said Earl of Lennox to William, son of Arthur Galbraith, of the two carrucates of Badernock, dated at Fintry Anno 1238. In both which charters he is designed Gilchrist *Frater Comitiss*.

He left issue a son Duncan, designed in old charters Duncan Filius Gilchrist, or M^rGilchrist, who had a charter from Malcolm Earl of Lennox, whereby the said Earl ratifies and confirms *Donationem illam quam malduinus Avus meus comes de Lennox fecit Gilchrist Patri suo, de Terris de superiori Arrochar de Lofs*. This Duncan is witness in a charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox to Michael M^rKellan, of the lands of Garchel and Ballat. He married his own cousin Matilda, daughter to the Earl of Lennox, by whom he had Maldonich, or Malduin his successor, concerning whom there is a little upon record.

Malduin's son and successor was Partholan, or Parlan from whose proper name the family obtained the patronymical surname of M^rPharlane, or Parlansons, being as is asserted, for three descents before the assumption of this, surnamed M^rGilchrists, from Gilchrist already mentioned. Some of these last have retained that surname as yet who nevertheless own themselves to be cadets of the family of M^rFarlane.

Parlan was succeeded by his son Malcolm M^rPharlane who got a charter from Donald Earl of Lennox, upon

(d) Charta in rotulis privati sigilli.

the resignation of his father Parlan, son to Malduin (e) wherein he is confirmed by the said Earl in the lands of Arrochar, formerly called the carrucate of M^cGilchrist together with four isles in Lochlomond, called Island vow Island-vanow, Island-row-glass, and Clang, for four merks of feu-duty, and service to the king's host. Although this charter, as many other ancient ones, wants a date yet it is clearly evident, that it was prior to another granted by the same Earl to the said Malcolm laird of M^cFarlane whereby the Earl discharges him and his heirs of the four merks of feu-duty payable by the former charter, both for bygones, and for the time to come. This is dated at Bellach, May 4. 1354. (f)

To Malcolm succeeded his son Duncan, first laird of M^cFarlane, who obtained from Duncan Earl of Lennox, a charter of the said lands of Arrochar, in as ample manner as his predecessors held the same, which is dated at Inch mirin in the year 1395. (g) This Duncan laird of M^cFarlane was married to Christian Campbel, daughter to Sir Colin Campbel of Lochow, sister to Duncan first lord Campbel, ancestor to the present duke of Argyle. For clearing of this, there is still extant in the register of Dumbarton, a charter by Duncan Earl of Lennox, confirming a life-rent charter, granted by Duncan laird of M^cFarlane, in favour of Christian Campbel daughter to Sir Colin Campbel of Lochow his wife; of the lands of Canlochlong, Inverioch, Glenluin Port-cable &c. This charter is dated also in the year 1395.

For brevity's sake I omit giving an account of this Duncan's successors for several descents, it being sufficient for my present purpose to take notice, that in the reign of king James IV. Sir John M^cFarlane of That-ilk married a daughter of the lord Hamilton, by whom he had two sons, Andrew, his successor, and Robert M^cFarlane first of the branch of Inver-snait. He married 2dly, a daughter of the lord Herries, by whom he had Walter M^cFarlane of Ardliesh, ancestor to the family of Gartartan. To Sir John M^cFarlane of That-ilk succeeded Andrew his son, who married lady Margaret Cunningham

(e) Register of Dumbarton.

(f) Ibidem. (g) Ibid.

daughter to William Earl of Glencairn, who was lord high treasurer in the reign of king James V. by her he had issue, Duncan his successor.

This Duncan laird of M^rFarlane was one of the first of any account, who made open profession of the christian religion in this kingdom. He joyned the earls of Lennox and Glencairn at the fight in Glasgow-moor Anno 1544, against the earl of Arron, who was governor in the minority of Queen Mary. He was afterwards together with severals of his name and followers, slain valiantly fighting for his country at the battle of Pinky, September 10. 1547, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter to John Colcloun of Luss, only one son, Andrew.

This Andrew laird of M^rFarlane inherited not only his father's estate, but also his zeal for the protestant religion, which he evidently shewed on several occasions, particularly when Queen Mary after her escape out of the castle of Loch-levin, endeavoured to re-establish popery, and for that end had got together a great deal of forces; he hearing thereof immediately raised no less then five hundred of his own name and dependents, with whom joyning the earl of Murray who was then regent they encountered Queen Mary's forces at the village of Langside May, 10. 1568. where the laird of M^rFarlane and his name behaved so valiently first galling and then putting to flight Queen Mary's Archers, that they were acknowledged by all to be the chief occasion of obtaining that glorious victory. (b) In consideration of which signal piece of service in defending the crown, he got among other rewards that honourable crest and motto, which is still enjoyed by his posterity, viz. A demi-savage proper, holding in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown, Or. motto, This I'll defend. He married Agnes Maxwell, daughter to Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had three sons, John his successor George M^rFarlane of Mains, who got a disposition from his father to the Mains of Kilmaronock, but died without issue, and Humphrey M^rFarlane of Bracheurn.

(b) Petrie's church history. Godscroft's history of the Douglas's.

John next laird of M^cFarlane married first Susanna Buchanan, daughter to Sir George Buchanan of That-ilk, her mother being Mary Graham, daughter to the Earl of Menzies, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly Helen, daughter to Francis Stewart Earl of Bothwell, by Margaret Douglas his wife, daughter to the Earl of Angus, by whom he had Andrew M^cFarlane of Drumsfad, John predecessor to George M^cFarlane of Glenralach, and George, ancestor to M^cFarlane of Clachan. Fourthly he married Margaret daughter to James Murray, of Strowan.

His son and successor, Walter married Margaret, daughter to Sir James Semple of Beltrees; by whom he had two sons, John his successor, and Andrew M^cFarlane of Ardesf. Which John married Grissel daughter to Sir Coll Lamond of That-ilk, by Barbara his wife, daughter to Robert lord Semple. But having no male issue, he was succeeded by his brother next laird of M^cFarlane, who marrying Elizabeth daughter to John Buchanan of Ross, had by her two sons, John, his successor; and Walter, a youth of great hopes, who died unmarried. John late laird of M^cFarlane married first Agnes, daughter to Sir Hugh Wallace of Wolmet, by whom he had no surviving issue. He married 2dly lady Arbuthnot, daughter to Robert lord viscount of Arbuthnot, by whom he had three sons, Walter, present laird of M^cFarlane, William and Alexander.

The other families of this surname are, first. The family of Clach-buy, severals of which are dispersed through the western islands. Their ancestor was Thomas, son to Duncan laird of M^cFarlane, in the reign of king Robert I. From whose proper name they are frequently called M^cCauses or Thomas-sons. Secondly the family of Kenmore who are pretty numerous; their ancestor was John, younger son of Duncan M^cFarlane of That-ilk, in the reign of king James I. Of this family is Robert M^cFarlane of Auchinvenal-more in Glenfroom, James M^cFarlane of Muckroy, and Walter M^cFarlane of Dunnamach in the north of Ireland. Thirdly, M^cFarlane of Cullichintaul, whose predecessor was Dougal a younger son of Walter M^cFarlane of That-ilk, in the reign of king James III. Of this family are descended John M^cFarlane

of Finnart, Malcolm M'Farlane of Gortan, and Mr. Robert Macfarlane minister of the gospel at Buchanan. Fourthly M'Farlane of Gartartan, whose Family is pretty numerous in the shire of Perth. His ancestor was Walter M'Farlane, eldest son of a second marriage to Sir John M'Farlane of That-ilk, by his wife a daughter of the lord Herries, in the reign of king James IV. Of this family is John M'Farlane of Ballagan. Fifthly, M'Farlane of Kirktoon, in the paroch of Campsy and shire of Stirling, whose ancestor was George M'Farlane of Merkinch, younger son to Andrew laird of M'Farlane, in the reign of king James V. Which George went afterwards and settled in the North, where his posterity continued till they bought the lands of Kirktoon. Sixthly there is also one Parlan M'Farlane or M'Walter, of little Auchinvenal, who pretends that his ancestor Walter, was a natural son of one of the Earls of Lennox, a long time after M'Farlane came off that family. But this account is controverted by the laird of M'Farlane, who asserts his predecessor to have been a cadet of his family, which is also owned by all the surname of M'Walter, Auchinvenal himself only excepted, who also never denied it till of late.

The surname of M'Farlane is very numerous both in the west and north Highlands, particularly in the shires of Dumbarton, Perth, Stirling, and Argyle; as also in the shires of Inverness, and Murray in the western isles; besides there is a great many of them in the north of Ireland. There is also a vast number of descendants from and dependants on this surname and family of other denominations, of which those of most account are a sept termed Allans, or M'Allans, who are so called from Allan Macfarlane their predecessor, a younger son of one of the lairds of M'Farlane, who went to the north, and settled there several centuries ago. This Sept is not only very numerous but also divers of them of very good account such as the families of Auchorachan, Balnewgown, Drummin, &c. They reside mostly in Marr, Strathdon, and other northern countries. There are also the M'Nairs, M'Eoins, M'Errachers, M'Williams, M'Aindras, M'Nights, M'Instalkers, M'locks, Parlans, Farlans, Grunmachs, Kinniesons, &c. All which Septs own themselves

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to be M'Farlanes, together with certain particular Septs of M'Nuyers, M'Kinlays, M'Robbs, M'Greufichs, Smiths, Millers, Monachs, &c.

The laird of M'Farlane had a very good old castle in an island of Loch-lomond, called Island-roglafs, which was burnt by the English during Cromwel's usurpation, and never since repaired. He has also another pretty good house and gardens in an island of the same loch called Island-vow. But his principal residence is at Inverioch or New-tarbat, which is a handsome house beautified with pleasant gardens, situated in the paroch of Arrochat, and shire of Dumbarton, near the head of that large loch or arm of the sea called Lochlong, where there is excellent fishing for herring and all other sorts of sea-fish.

The laird of M'Farlan's armorial bearing is Argent, a saltier engrail'd, cantoned with four roses Gules, which is the arms of the old family of Lennox. Supporters, two Highland-men in their native garbs, arm'd with broad swords and bows proper. Crest, a demi-savage holding a sheaf of arrows in his dexter hand, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown Or. Motto, *This I will defend.* And on a compartment, the word *Loch Sloy*, which is the M'Farlan's slughorn or *Crie de Guerre.*

AN

ACCOUNT of the SURNAME

OF

C A M E R O N.

THE most ordinary account delivered of the origin of the surname of Cameron is, that in the latter part of the reign of king William, or the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. a principal person of those Danes, or Norvegians, then in possession of most

of our northern Scottish isles, named Cambro, did marry the daughter and heiress of Macmartin, proprietor of that part of Lochaber now possessed by Locheal, chief of that surname of Cameron. And as M^cIntosh did not change his surname upon his marrying the heiress of the principal person or chief of the M^cCattans, but in stead thereof many of that surname went into that of M^cIntosh, so also in this case the above mentioned Cam'bro not only retained his own name, upon his marriage with the heiress of the principal person or chief of the Macmartins, a very old clan in that country, but also from his own proper name transmitted the surname of Cameron to his posterity, which in a short tract of time becoming the more powerfull the whole remains of the Macmartins went into that surname.

I find it asserted in the genealogical account of the surname of Campbel, that Sir Neil Campbel, who flourished in a part of the reigns of king Alexander III. and king Robert I. for his second lady married a daughter of Sir John Cameron, Locheal's ancestor. But that account cannot hold, in regard Sir Neil was only married to Mary Bruce, sister to king Robert, who survived him, and was after his death married to Frazer lord Lovat. But others with more probability assert that Sir John Cameron's daughter was second lady to Sir Colin, successor to Sir Neil. This Sir John Cameron upon very good grounds may be presumed to have been one and the same with him designed John de Cambron, or of Cameron, who was one of his subscribers of that letter sent by king Robert I. and his nobles to the pope Anno 1320.

The Camerons, or Clanchameron seem to have been a name of considerable antiquity before the reign of king James I. in regard of the figure that clan made in that king's reign; for being in conjunction with Donald Balloch brother to the lord of the isles, they with very considerable loss defeated an army sent against them by the king; but in a short time thereafter, the desertion of that clan, with the Clanchattan so broke Balloch's measures, that he was obliged to disband his army and flee to Ireland.

The Camerons, as most other neighbouring clans, while the family of M'Donald continued in a flourishing condition were dependants on the same; but after the extinction of that great family, each of these clans came into an independant state, setting up upon all occasions for themselves as at this present time. The laird of Lochéal in the latter part of the reign of king James VI. married Campbel of Glenurchy's daughter, aunt to the late earl of Braidalbin. Of this marriage he had Sir Ewan, his successor a very well accomplished gentleman, who performed a great many signal services against the English, in the reigns of king Charles I. and II. having defeated at one conflict with very much loss to the enemy a party of two hundred English, and at another wholly in a manner cut off a party of eighty, there escaping only two Centinels. In one of these adventures a robust fellow of the enemy grappled with Sir Ewan, and tript up his heels, and while the Englishman was searching for his dagger, to stab him, Sir Ewan got hold with his teeth of the Englishman's throat, and in a few minutes deprived him of his life. Upon the restoration of king Charles II. he bestowed the honour of knight hood upon that gentleman who always continued faithful to his interest. This Sir Ewan married the laird of M'Lean's daughter, by whom he had John his successor. 2dly, he married Barclay of Urie's daughter, by whom he had also issue. John present laird is abroad, he married Campbel of Lochnell's daughter, by whom he had Donald his son, and several other children. The nearest to that family is Captain Allan Cameron, brother to Lochéal, who is also abroad. Lochéal's principal residence is in Auchincarry in Lochaber, where he hath a large house, all built of fir-planks, the handsomest of that kind in Britain. There are also the Camerons of Glendelhary Kinlochtyon, and a good many more gentlemen of considerable estates, and a great many of the vulgar sort of this surname in Morvern and Lochaber.

The dependants on this surname are a Sept of the M'Lauchlans the M'Gilveils, M'Lonvies, M'Phails and M'Chlerichs or Clerks, who with the M'Phails, or Pauls are originally Camerons with some others. There is also Macmartin of Letterfinlay, in Lochaber, being the prin-

principal person of the old Sept of the Macmartins, who with that whole Sept own themselves to be Camerons. The Camerons also contend that the surname of Chalmers is descended of a cadet of their surname, who having gone some years ago into the French service, assumed the name of Camerarius, or Chalmers for that of Cameron, as more agreeable to the language of that country. One of this Chalmers progeny having continued in France, was ancestor to the lord of Tartas, and others of that name in that kingdom: another [of that name having returned to Scotland, was ancestor to the Chalmers of the shire of Aberdeen, and other parts of this kingdom.

The Camerons of old, as some heralds record, carried for arms, Or, two bars Gules. But now argent, three pallets Gules, or as some Argent pally bary Gules, as I have seen a seal of Lochealls cut.

A N

ACCOUNT of the SURNAME

OF

MACLAUCHLAN.

THE surname of M^cLauchlan hath been of a long time reputed one of our ancient Clans, being originally descended of the surname of the Olauchlans of Ireland, the principal person of whom according to Mr. Walshe, and other Irish historians, was in the second century of the christian epocha, provincial king of the province of Meath, which dignity his successors enjoyed for many descents, till some little time before the English conquest, the family of Orork obtained that principality. This surname is asserted to be of the Mileian stem, or that of the ancient kings of Ireland, and the progenitor thereof to have come to Scotland with the first who from Ireland planted Argyle shire. I have heard some of this name

affirm, that the laird of M'Lauchlan had a charter of his estate from king Congallus II. but cannot assent too far to any such assertion, there being no evidences of that antiquity, as yet found out, at least any mention made of such in any place, or record of this kingdom, though there may be a traditional account, that the above surname was in possession of their estate in that reign, or before the same, which is no way inconsistent with probability.

The laird of M'Laughlan, chief of that surname's estate of Straithlauchan, and principal residence being the large and ancient castle of Castlelachan, are in the lower part of upper Cowal, near the north side of Lochfine, in the shire of Argyle, in which most of his clan reside. The next to that family is Colin M'Lauchlan, the present laird of M'Lauchlan's Uncle. There are also the Maclauchlans of Craigintairrow, Inchconhel, and divers other heritors of that surname in the said shire, as also Maclauchlan, of Auchintroig, in the shire of Stirling, in favour of Celestin M'Lauchlan, one of whose ancestors, Duncan Earl of Lennox, confirms a charter granted by Eugen Mackefflan of Garchels to one of the said Celestin's ancestors, which confirmation was dated in the year 1394, and eight year of the reign of king Robert III. there is another numerous Sept of the M'Lauchlans residing in Morvern, and Lochaber, the principal person, of these being M'Lauchlan of Coryuanan in Lochaber, of this family is ML'lauchlan, of Drumlane in Monteath, with others of that surname there. Those of this Sept residing in Lochaber, depend upon the laird of Locheal, as already mentioned.

M'Lauchlan hath for arms, four coats quarterly, 1st. Or, or as some, Argent, a lion rampant Gules. 2d. Argent, a hand coupee, fessways, holding a cross crocket, fitchee, Gules. 3d. Or, a galley, her oars in saltyre, sable, placed in a sea, proper. 4th. Argent in a base undee Vert, a salmon naiant proper, supporters, two roe-bucks proper. Motto, *Fortis et fidus*.

ACCOUNT of the SURNAME
OF
MACNAUGHTAN.

THE surname of M^cNaughtan, tho' now low, hath been a surname of very great antiquity, and for a long tract of time of much esteem, and possessed, of a very considerable estate in Argyle-shire. This surname was so denominated from the proper name of Naughtan, being that of one of the progenitors of the same, and an ancient Scottish proper name. The ancestors or chiefs of this surname are reported to have been for some ages designed Thanes of Lochtay, and also to be possessed of a great estate betwixt the south side of Lochfine and Lochow, Parts of which are Glenera, Glenshira, Glenfine, and others.

The first of this name mentioned in our publick histories, was Duncan laird of M^cNaughtan, an assistant of M^cDougal lord of Lorn, against king Robert Bruce, at the battle of Dalree, for which he lost a part of his estate, but afterwards he, or rather his son, was a loyal subject to that king, and to king David II. his successor, The present laird of M^cNaughtan's father, Sir Alexander Macnaughtan, was one of the bravest and best accomplished gentlemen of that age, and a very close adherent to the interest of king Charles I. and II. in all their difficulties, so that in recompence of this gentleman's loyalty and signal service, king Charles II. at his restoration not only bestowed the honour of knighthood upon him, but also a liberal pension upon him during life, the latter part of which having spent at court, he died at London.

There is a very considerable gentleman of this name in the county of Antrim in Ireland, whose ancestor was a son of the family of M^cNaughtan. He hath a good estate, called Benbardin, and a pretty castle in which he re-

sides, there being also divers of his name, residing in his estate, and other parts of that country. Those of other denominations descended of this surname, are the Mac-enricks descended of one Henry Macnaughtan, a sept of the M'Nuyers, especially those of Glenfine, the M'Neits M'Eols, and others. It is a clear demonstration of the antiquity of a surname, that many branches, especially of other denominations, are descended off the same. It being evident that in order of nature such things are not suddenly brought to any bearing, but gradually, and in a considerable progress of time.

The present laird of Macnaughtan is in possession of no part of his estate, the same being evicted some years ago by creditors, for Sums no way equivalent to the value thereof, and there being no diligence used for the relief thereof, it went out of the hands of the family. Macnaughtan's eldest son, being a very fine gentleman, was a Captain in the Scottish foot guards, and was some time ago killed in Spain, his only surviving son, John, being a Custom-house officer, upon the eastern coast. Macnaughtan's estate, called Macnaughtan's letter, being a pretty good estate, lyes upon the west side of Lochfine, within a little way of that loch in the shire of Argyle. His principal residence is the castle of Dunaraw, situated upon a little rocky point, upon the west shore of Lochfine, contiguous to his own estate.

The armorial bearing of the laird of Macnaughtan is, quarterly, 1st. and 4th. a hand fessways coupee, proper, holding a cross Croslet fitchee, Azure. 2d and 3d. Argent a tower embatteled, Gules, and a demy tower, for Crest Motto. *I hope in God.*

ACCOUNT of the SURNAME

OF

M' G R E G O R.

TH E surname of M'Gregor once a numerous name and in possession of divers considerable estates, hath of a long tract of time been accounted one of, the ancient Scottish surnames or clans, being denominated from the proper name of Gregor, ancestor of that surname, being a known ancient Scottish proper name. Those of this surname assert their progenitor to have been a son of one of the Scottish kings of the Alpinian race, more especially of king Gregory, but our historians are generally agreed that king Gregory never married, and was not known to have any issue, either legitimate or illegitimate. However that be, that this surname is descended from one properly so called, a son, or some other descendant of another of the kings of the Alpinian race, is no way inconsistent with probability. But that surname having lost their estates at different junctures, and by various contingencies, is a means also of the loss of any evidents relating to the manner and time of acquiring those estates, and that were conducive for evincing the descent of the family, the best document now extant in their custody being their armorial bearing, which insinuates pretty clearly, that the said name was either descended of some of the Stem of the Scottish kings, or that they had done some piece of signal service for some one of the kings, and kingdom, though the circumstances of either of these cannot at this distance be fully cleared. I find in the genealogical account of the surname of Campbell that Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, who had divers great offices from king Malcolm II. had a daughter married to M'Gregor laird of Glenurchy, and that of this marriage was Sir John, M'Gregor of Glenurchy, a person of very

good account in the reign of king Malcolm III. the chief of that name is very well known to have been for many generations lairds of Glenurchy, and to have built the castle of Balloch, or Taymouth, at least to have had their residence there, and also to have built castle Caol-chuirn, in the west part of that country. How this estate was lost is not very evident, but it is very probable, that the name of M'Gregor, being so near neighbours, might be induced or obliged to join M'Dougal lord of Lorn, against king Robert I. and upon that account lost a good part of their estate, as the Macnaughtans and Macnabs, lost a part of theirs for the same cause. However the first of the name of Campbell who got that estate of Glenurchy, was black Sir Colin Campbell, second son to Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, in the latter part of the reign of king James II. or in the latter part of the reign of king James III. being ancestor of the present Earl of Braidalbin. Besides the chief family of Glenurchy, there was also M'Gregor of Glenlyon, who having no issue, nor near relation, disposed his estate to a second son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy being ancestor to Campbell of Glenurchy, in the reign of king James VI. There was also M'Gregor of Glenfre, who was forfeited in the same reign, the laird of M'Gregor having also near the same time sold the last lands the family had in those parts, called Stronmiolchon, so that since that time, viz. the latter part of the reign of king James VI. the lairds of M'Gregor had no estate, till the principal branch of that family became extinct in the reign of king Charles II. the chief-ship devolving upon Malcolm Macgregor, descended of a collateral branch of the chief family, whose son Gregor M'Gregor, in the reign of king William dying without issue, was succeeded by Archibald M'Gregor of Kilmanan, whose male issue being all dead, and those few who pretend nearest relation to him, of mean repute and circumstances, made (as is reported) a formal renunciation of the chief-ship in favour of Gregor M'Gregor of Glengyle, who is lineally descended of a son of the laird of M'Gregor.

This surname is now divided into four principal families. The first is that of the laird of M'Gregor, being in a manner extinct, there being few or none of any ac-

count of the same. The next family to that of M'Gregor, is Dougal Keir's family, so named from their ancestor Dougal Keir, a son of the laird of M'Gregor, the principal person of that family, is M'Gregor of Glengyle whose residence and interest is at the head of Lochcatterna in the parish of Calender, in the shire of Perth. The third family is that of Rora, the principal person of which is M'Gregor of Rora, in Rannach, in the shire of Perth. The fourth family is that of Brackley, so denominated from Brackley, of which the principal person of that ancient family was not long ago proprietor.

Those of other denominations descended of this surname, are the M'Kinnins, being a pretty numerous clan in the isle of Sky, the principal person of that clan hath a pretty good estate in the isles of Sky and Mull. How far this pretension is acquiesced in, I cannot determine, but am confident, that gentleman's armorial bearing differs very much from that of the surname of M'Gregor. Another branch of another denomination, is that of Macarras, a pretty numerous sept in the north parts of Perthshire; there are also the M'Leisters M'Choiters, and divers others descended of that surname, of which the armorial bearing is,

Argent a fir-tree, growing out of a mount in base Vert, surmounted of a sword bendways, supporting on its point an imperial Crown, in dexter chief canton proper, importing the descent of that surname from one of our kings, or the same having done some signal service to the Crown, Motto, Undoe and spare not.

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AN
ACCOUNT of the SURNAME
OF
COLCHOUN.

*And the ancient lairds of Lufs before the assumption
of that surname.*

THE ancestor of the surname of Colchoun was Humphrey Kirkpatrick, in whose favour Malduin Earl of Lennox grants charter of the lands of Colchoun in the reign of King Alexander II. that of Kirkpatrick, or Kilpatrick, always reputed the place where St. Patrick the Apostle of Ireland was born, is presumed to have obtained that denomination in very ancient times, as is evident by a charter by Aluin Earl of Lennox, mortifying some lands to the old church of Kilpatrick before the foundation of the abbey of Paisley, anno 1160. that being then, and as it would seem for a long time before, so designed, from which and the adjoining village of the same denomination, was an ancient surname in those parts denominated, of which was that Humphrey, who first acquired the lands of Colchoun, which lands were so named before he acquired the same, the import of which denomination, being a sea coast or point, to which the former, situation, of those lands, especially of that now termed Dungalas, the ancient mansion house thereof, very well agrees, rather than to that from Connaught in Ireland, or any other to that purpose pretended for the denomination of that surname. The first who assumed the surname of Colchoun, was Ingram the above Humphrey's successor being so designed in the charter of Lufs by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, to Malcolm laird of Lufs, confirming John laird of Lufs his charter to his son of those lands in the beginning of the reign of King Robert I. This Ingram's successor was Robert of Colchoun

who is mentioned, as also his successor, of the same name in divers charters, by Malcolm the second, and Donald Earls of Lennox.

To Robert the second of that name of Colchoun, succeeded Humphrey of Colchoun, who in the year 1394, and fourth year of the reign of king Robert III. married the daughter and heiress of Godfrey, laird of Lufs. however otherwise asserted, that at that time the laird of Lufs married the heiress of Colchoun, it being evident, that the family of Lufs of Thatilk, or as others, Lennox of Lufs was the greater family both in respect of antiquity and estate, than that of Colchoun, so that being the greater, it cannot be presumed he would have quitted his surname, and assumed that of the lesser upon his marriage with the heiress thereof; as for instance, M'Intosh, Lochcal, and Shaw of Greenock, with many others, whose ancestors, though married to heiresses equal to themselves retained their surnames, and so may be thought would Lufs upon marrying the heiress of Colchoun. For further illustration of this matter, Godfrey laird of Lufs, is witness to a charter granted by Duncan Earl of Lennox in the year 1394. As also Humphrey of Colchoun, is witness in an another charter of the same date, by the same Earl. And in the charter of Camstroddan, confirmed by the same Earl, in the year 1395, being the very next year, the same Humphrey Colchoun is designed of Lufs, and Robert, Camstroddan's ancestor, is designed Robert Colchoun his brother so that by the above charter the time and manner of the marriage of the laird of Colchoun with the heiress of Lufs is fully illustrated.

The most ancient charter now extant of the lands of Lufs, is a charter by Malduin Earl of Lennox, to Gilmore son of Muldonich, of the lands of Lufs, this Muldonich, or another of Gilmore's ancestors, is upon very good grounds presumed to be a son of the Earl of Lennox and to have retained the surname of Lennox, or as others assumed that of Lufs, and retained the same till the marriage of the heiress of Colchoun. The above charter was in the reign of king Alexander II. but its thought the estate was given off to one of the ancestors of that family before that charter, tho' the same be the oldest now extant in their hands. To Gilmore succeeded Maurice being on-

ly mentioned witness by designation of Lufs in a charter by the Earl to Maurice Galbraith, of the lands of Auchincloich; Maurice's successor was Sir John of Lufs, in whose favour Malcolm Earl of Lennox grants charter of the lands of Lufs, and superiority of Barra, and the adjacent isles belonging in property to Gilnichal, Gilmartin, and Gillocondad, surnamed Galbraiths. To Sir John succeeded Malcolm, in whose favour Malcolm second of that name Earl of Lennox grants charter of confirmation of Lufs, with the property of Easter Glinn, in the reign of king Robert I. Malcolm's successor was Duncan in whose favour Donald Earl of Lennox grants charter, and he is a frequent witness in others of that Earl's charters. The last laird of Lufs was Godfrey already mentioned.

Humphrey Colchoun, first of that name laird of Lufs, granted charter of the lands of Camstroddan, and Auchingavin, to Robert Colchoun, his brother and his heirs male which failing to another Robert, and Patrick, his other brethren; which charter was written at Lufs, and subscribed by the laird, and confirmed by Duncan Earl of Lennox, at Inchmirin, his mansion house, upon the fourth day of July 1395. being the fifth of the reign of king Robert III.

To Humphrey succeeded Sir John, who was married to the lord Areskin's daughter. He was first governor of Dumbarton-castle, afterwards of the castle of Inchmirin, and being enticed under a shew of friendly conference, or parley, to come out of his garrison, by means of Lauchlan M'Lean and Murdo Gibson, commanders of an army of illes-men who harraided Lennox in the minority of king James II. was by an ambush planted for that purpose treachearously slain with 120. of his men. I have seen this Sir John designed in old Scottish chronicle in manuscript Sir John Colchoun of Lufs and Sauchy, the lands of Sauchy and Glyn being reported to be given to Malcolm laird of Lufs, by king Robert I. for his service at the battle of Bannockburn.

Sir John's successor was called Sir John who was married to the lord Boyd's daughter. He was for some time treasurer to king James III. His successor was Sir Hum-

phrey married to the lord of Houstoun's daughter. His second son was Patrick of Glyn, who had a daughter married to Murray of Tullibairn, who had to him seventeen sons. To Humphrey succeeded John, who married the Earl of Lennox's daughter, by whom he had John his successor, and James ancestor of Colchoun of Kilmardinny, of which family is Colchoun of Craigton; and two daughters, married to the lairds of Houstoun and Kilbirny. John fourth of that name laird of Lufs was married to the Earl of Monteth's daughter, by whom he had Sir Humphrey his successor Alexander, afterwards laird of Lufs, and John. Sir Humphrey was married to the lord Hamilton's daughter, by whom he had one daughter, married to Campbel of Carrick. This Sir Humphrey fought the conflict of Glenfroom, against the McGregors, and was afterwards killed in Benachra-cattle by the Macfarlanes, through influence of a certain nobleman whom Lufs had disoblighd. He was succeeded by Alexander, his brother, who married Helen daughter to the laird of Buchanan, by whom he had five sons, Sir James, his successor, Sir Humphrey of Balvey, Alexander of Glins, Walter and George. Sir Humphrey, Walter and George died without issue.

Sir James of Lufs, married the Earl of Montrose's daughter and had by her Sir John his successor Sir James of Corky and Alexander of Tullichewn. Sir John married Bailie, heiress of Lochend, by whom he had three sons who died all unmarried, and eight daughters three of which only had issue, being Lilius the eldest married to Stirling of Keir. Christian to Cunningham of Craigends, and Helen to Dickson of Inverask.

To Sir John succeeded his brother, Sir James of Corky, who was married to Cuninghame of Bellyechan's daughter, by whom he had Sir Humphrey, his successor, and James. Sir Humphrey was married to the laird of Houstoun's daughter by whom he had no children, that came to age but one daughter, Anna, who being heiress of that estate was married to James Grant of Pluscarden, second son to Grant of That-ilk, who upon the death of Sir Humphrey succeeded to the estate of Lufs, and in a little time thereafter through decease of Brigadier Alexander

Grant his eldest brother, without issue, succeeded also to the estate of Grant, being now in possession of both those great and ancient estates designing his eldest son for laird of Grant, and his second son for laird of Lufs. The principal residence of the lairds of Lufs is Rosdoc, pleasantly situated in a little Peninsula, upon the south shore of Lochlomond, in the parish of Lufs, and shire of Dumbarton.

The next to the family of Lufs, of that name in this kingdom is Colchoun of Tullichewn. There is also in the parish of Lufs Colchoun of Camstroddan, descended of a son of the said family in the reign of king James V. There is Colchoun of Garscaddan in the parish of Kilpatrick, descended from the family of Camstroddan in the minority of Queen Mary. There is also Colchoun of Craigtoun, a cadet of the family of Kilmardinny, as already mentioned. Those of other denominations descended of this surname are the Cowans, pretty numerous in the shire of Fife, and in the east parts of the shire of Stirling. The chief person of that name is Cowan of Courtoun in Fife. Also the Macmainesses, who are not very numerous. There is also a Sept of this surname very numerous in Appin, and other places of upper Lorn, called M'Cachounicks.

The armorial bearing of Colchoun of Lufs is Argent, a saltyre engrailed, Sable. Supporters, two hands Sable, collared Argent. Crest, a harts head coupee, Gules. Motto, *Si Je Puis.*

AN
ACCOUNT of the SURNAME
OF
L A M O N D.

THE surname of Lamond did not upon most occasions associate with most others of the more remote clans, nevertheless upon very solid grounds it hath been always accounted a surname of greater antiquity and esteem; the same for divers ages being in possession, and the chiefs thereof lairds, or rather lords of all lower Cowal, a very fertile Country, and of a large extent though most part thereof at several junctures and occasions (of which the circumstances cannot in this age be discovered) was wrested out of their hands. The name itself did also sustain very great loss, or diminution in the time of the civil wars, in the reign of king Charles I. having joyned with the Marquis of Montrose's party, who stood for the kings interest. Upon the defeat of the Marquis at Philiphaug and suppression of that party the Lamonds for some time defended themselves in their chief's castle of Towart, but being besieged by a party of the parliament's forces, were obliged to yield themselves prisoners of war and as soon as they came into the enemies hands, were all put to the sword; as were also near the same time a great number of the M'Dougals, and M'Neils, who defended themselves for some time in the fort of Dunabarty in Kintyre against lieutenant General Lesly, after the defeat of Alexander M'Donald's army at Largy: Lesly having given quarters to a party of Irish, who with the above clans defended that fort, did put all the Scots without distinction to the sword, of which the most part were of those mentioned with some M'Donalds, after they had surrendered at discretion; so that none of these surnames are any thing so numerous ever since as formerly.

The surname of Lamond is asserted to be descended of Lamond Oneil, a son of the great Oneil provincial king of North Ulster. The chiefs of this surname were allied with very honourable families both in Scotland and Ireland as with the families of Argyle, M'Donald, Lufs, Buchanan, Okyan, lord Dunseverin, and other families in Ireland. I find Duncan M'Lamond who seems to have been laird of Lamond, mentioned witness in a charter granted by Duncan Earl of Lennox in the reign of king Robert III. This surname is always in Irish termed Mac-lamonds; or Clanlamond..

Archibald late laird of Lamond married Margaret daughter to Collonel Henry, by whom he had no issue; so that the estate went to Dougal Lamond of Stinlaig, as being nearest heir male. He married Margaret sister to James Earl of Bute, by whom he had five daughters, the eldest whereof, Margaret, is married to John Lamond of Kilfinan, whose eldest son is to succeed to the estate of Lamond. There are many families of other denominations descended of this surname the M'Lucases or Lukes M'Inturners, or Turners, M'Alduies, or Blacks M'Ilwhoms, and Towarts. The laird of Lamond since the demolition of his castle of Towart, by the abovementioned siege, resides in Ardlamond, in upper Cowal. The principal gentlemen of that name are the Lamonds of Silvercraig Lamond of Willowfield, who with some other gentlemen, and most others of that surname, reside in lower Cowal. There is also descended off a son of the laird of Lamond, Burdon of Fedale, in Straithern, with others of that name having got that estate by marriage of the heiress thereof some ages ago.

Lamond for armorial bearing carried sometimes Azure, a inond, or globe argent; but the most ancient and more ordinary bearing of that family is Azure a lyon rampant; Argent. Crest, a hand Coupee proper. Motto, *Nepereus nec spernas.*

There is also in Argyle-shire a gentleman of a small estate designed Macorquodale, of Faintislands. His interest lyes upon the south side of Lochow, and he is accounted one of the most ancient gentlemen of his own Nation in that shire, or probably of any other in this king-

dom, it being with assurance asserted that the cause of his ancestor's getting that estate was for taking down the head of Alpin, king of the Scots, by night off the walls of the capital city of the Picts, where these had affixed it and upon bringing the same to king Kenneth the great he was for that service recompensed with that estate possessed by his successor as yet, and that there was a charter granted of the same estate by king Kenneth, which is reported to have been sent upon his earnest request to Sir George M'Kenzie to be perused by him, some little time before the revolution, and that the same was not got back. However this be, that gentleman is reputed to be of very great antiquity by all in these parts; but I could not obtain any exact account of the same, or of his armorial bearing.

There was also a gentleman of a good estate in Kintyre, designed M'Kay of Ogendale which family continued in very good repute for a good many ages. The principal family is lately extinct. There, continues a considerable number of that surname, as yet, in Kintyre, and the north of Ireland, so that I am very apt to think that the ancestor of the Northern M'Kayes, of which lord Rae is chief was descended of this ancient family of that name in Kintyre, rather than from one Forbes, a son of Forbes of Ochanoher, as is asserted by some modern writers.

AN

ACCOUNT of the SURNAME

OF

M A C A U L A Y.

As divers of the most ancient surnames in the western part of the Lennox derive their origin from the family of Lennox, so also the surname of M'Aulay, may upon good grounds be presumed to be descended off that ancient family. For confirmation of this allegation, in a charter by Malduin Earl of Lennox, to Sir Patrick Graham, of the Carrucate of Muckraw, one of the wit-

nesses in Aulay the Earl's brother, as also in another charter by the same Earl to William son of Arthur Galbraith, of the two Carrucates of Bathernock, and Carrucate of Kincruich, now Culruich, the witnesses are Duncan and Aulay the Earl's brethern. This Aulay is mentioned in divers other charters of the said Earl, as also the said Aulay's son, and successor, designed Duncan, son of Aulay, or M^eAulay Knight, is inserted in a charter, by the same Earl to Walter Spreul, of the lands of Dalquhern, and in a great many others, I find no mention made of this Duncan's successor. The next to be met with and to be presumed of that family, is Arthur designed of Arncaple, being witness in a charter by Duncan Earl of Lennox to Murdac son of Arthur Dipin, of the lands of Drumfad, and Kirmichal, so that this Arthur might be grandchild to Duncan last mentioned. There is a current tradition that this family, or surname was designed Arncaples of That-ilk for sometime, untill from one of the chiefs of that family, properly called Aulay, the whole surname was so denominated. But there is much more ground for the first than last of these suppositions, in regard of the small interval of time betwixt the above Sir Duncan Macaulay and that surname's being found upon record to be so denominated.

The next of that name to the family of Arncaple, is the representative of Major Robert Macaulay, a gentleman of a good estate in Glenerm, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, in which county a great many of that surname reside. There is also a numerous sept of that surname in Caithness and Sutherland. The M^ePheidirans, of Argyle-shire, own themselves to be originally of this surname, the principal residence of the laird of Arncaple is the castle of Ardincaple, in the shire of Dumbarton, situated upon the north side of the Firth of Clyde, opposite to the town of Greenock.

The armorial bearing of Macaulay of Arncaple is Gules, two darts, their points conjoined in base, in form of a chevron reversed argent, surmounted of a fess chequy the 2d. and 1st. crest boot couplee at the ancle with a spur thereon proper, Motto, *Dulce Periculum.*

I N D E X.

*Of the Names of those particularly mentioned in the treatise of
the surname of Buchanan.*

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I N D E X.

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